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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. P. 1065

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XX NO 183

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

TOLL OF ELECTION CLASHES IN GERMANY

10 KILLED & 83 INJURED

Nazi "Round-Up" Of Waverers

CHILDREN & MAIDENS CANVASS FOR NAZI LEADER

Shots Fired At Car Supposed To Carry Hitler

LONDON, July 30

BERLIN.—Two members of Reichs banner have been killed and several others injured in a political affray at Rosenberg West Prussia.

A large number of demonstrators have been wounded in clashes at Diethmarschen in the District of Holstein.—Reutr.

10 KILLED: 83 INJURED

BERLIN.—Ten have been killed and 83 injured during the last 24 hours in the recrudescence of disorders all over the country. Shots were fired at a car in which it was thought Hurr Hitler was travelling, but he was elsewhere at the time.—Reuter.

HALF ELECTORATE VOTE BY 1 O'CLOCK

LONDON, July 31.

BERLIN.—Half the electorate had voted by one o'clock, including many sick persons who were carried on stretchers to polling stations. The city is gaily flagged, the Nazi Swastika predominating. The Communist Red Flag is prominent mainly in working-class districts.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR "HANDSOME ADOLF" !

(Special Cable)

MUNICH.—The election campaign in Bavaria has reached fever heat.

Nazis are pressing both sexes of all ages into service for a lastminute round-up of waverers. Even small children in streets cheer Herr Hitler, while maidens in national costumes appeal to passers-by to vote for "Handsome Adolf".

"UNPARALLELED BITTERNESS"

Despite the absence of open trouble unparalleled bitterness exists here between the rival factions causing greatest concern among thoughtful Germans as to the fate which may overtake the country after the elections.

(EARLIER).

Berlin.—Continued disorders in many parts of the country reflect the prevailing tension.

Within the last 24 hours, five lives have been lost in clashes with Police. West Germany is optimistic of a peaceful outcome of the elections, believing that the result will be "As you were" and that probably the existing Government will be placed more firmly in the saddle.

The Government's decree regarding political truce which apparently followedatholic Bishops' representations, has had a steadying effect. Reuter's Special.

POLICE RAID CONGRESS ASHRAMS

46 Arrested In Allahabad

FORESTALLING RAID ON SWARAJ BHAVAN

ALLAHABAD, July 31. The Allahabad Police raided Congress ashrams in various places this afternoon and arrested about forty-six persons who are alleged to have come from Farrukhabad, Muttra, Benares and other places for the purpose of making another raid on Swaraj Bhavan. On some of these persons bulletins, notices and other Congress literature are alleged to have been found.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO RAID GRAMA SEVA ASHRAM

Three Volunteers Arrested

POONA, July 31. An attempt to raid Grama Seva Ashram of Tilak Mahavidyalaya situated in a village in Poona District was made to-day by volunteers. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

40 Arrests In Bombay

Flag Salutation On Babu Genoo Road And Its Sequel

Persistent efforts made by Congressmen to hoist the National Flag on Kalbadevi Road, popularly known as Babu Genoo Road, a young Congress Volunteer called Babu Genoo, having met his death there, being run over by a lorry laden with foreign cloth, during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, culminated in the arrest of nearly forty persons, including two lady members of the "Emergency Council" on Sunday morning.

DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED. Headed by the three members of Bombay's 32nd "Emergency Council" a batch of volunteers carrying tri-coloured flags marched along the Babu Genoo Road, where the monthly flag salutation ceremony was announced to be held. The police who were on the scene in large numbers stopped the demonstrators and arrested them.

TWO MORE BATCHES. Soon after the arrests another batch of volunteers marched to the place shouting national slogans. They were also arrested. A third batch who came in a procession were similarly marched to the Princess Street lock-up, the total number of arrests being 50. The C.I.D. who were present on the spot, arrested a man who, they suspected, was directing the Congress operations.

50 ARRESTS AT AHMEDABAD

Congress House "Raid" Sequel

POLICE STATIONED AT STRATEGIC POINTS

(From A Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, July 30. An attempt to "raid" the local Congress House, now in Government possession, has culminated this evening in the arrest of about 50 Congress volunteers. Lathi police were stationed at different strategic points and on the roads leading to the Congress House and vehicular and pedestrian traffic had been suspended since 4 p.m.

After the demonstrators were arrested in several batches, the police force was withdrawn.

Flag Salutation Prevented In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, July 31. Two Congress volunteers were arrested this morning as they were proceeding to Manek Chowk to hold a Congress flag salutation ceremony. The police had taken possession of Manek Chowk long before their arrival and cleared the crowds that were gathering there.—A. P.

INDO-IRISH SOLIDARITY FOR COMMON PURPOSE

Mr. Patel To Attend Dublin Nationalist Conference

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. V. J. Patel, accompanied by a number of Indians from London proceeds to Dublin at the end of August to attend the Indo-Irish Nationalist Conference under the auspices of the Indo-Irish Independence League which has been formed to achieve "the closest Indo-Irish solidarity in a common struggle against British Imperialism."—Reuter

France Retains Davis Cup

BOROTRA BEAT ALLISON

LONDON, July 31. PARIS.—In the Davis Cup Challenge Round, Borotra beat Allison 1/6 3/6 6/4 6/2 7/5. France has thus retained Cup.—Reuter

Labour Split

I. L. P. Decides On Disaffiliation

LONDON, July 30.

The special Conference at Bradford of the Independent Labour Party has decided by 241 votes to 142 on the immediate disaffiliation from Labour Party.—Reuter.

OUR NEW COMPETITION

DETAILS ON PAGE 10

MRS. BARNEY

Asked To Attend Police Headquarters For Inquiry

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 31. Cannes.—No charge has yet been brought against Mrs. Barney. She has been asked to attend the police headquarters this morning for inquiry.—Reuter.

SIKH RIGHTS IN PUNJAB

Reiterated On "Sikh Rights Day"

LAHORE, July 31.

The Sikhs observed the "Sikh Rights Day" to-day by holding "diwans" (Sikh gatherings) in Gurdwaras all over the City when the Granth Sahib was recited, and speeches were made reiterating Sikh rights in the Punjab. A meeting of Sikhs will be held to-night in this connection.—A. P.

HAVENGA CHALLENGES BRITISH STATEMENT

"Not True Reflection Of Position Between Britain And Union"

LONDON, July 31

Ottawa.—Replying to the United Kingdom delegation's statement, Mr. Havganga pointed out that if the figures were examined in their true perspective the balance of trade between South Africa and the United Kingdom definitely favoured the latter. He said: "The statement represents the global result after balancing the figures of trade between the United Kingdom and the Dominions jointly."

It is not a true reflection of the position between Britain and the Union and includes such items as gold shipments and subsequent exports."

Mr. Havganga pointed out in that connection that South Africa in 1930 bought from Britain more than 29 million sterling worth of commodities entering the competitive trade, while Britain bought from South Africa less than 12 million sterling worth of such goods.—Reuter.

Committees Busy Whole Week

DISCUSSIONS IN STRICTEST SECRECY

LONDON, July 30. Ottawa.—For the first time following the most hectic ten days, delegates are resting during the weekend. Much progress has already been made. This week was occupied with the work of various committees.

It is expected that the whole picture of Empire Trade will be placed together for presentation to Lord Hailsham's Committee Number One, next week.

Discussions have proceeded in strictest secrecy rendering announcement unwise till they are more or less completed. It is known that the raising of price levels is the keynote of all work. All Committees witnessed the struggles between extremists and

moderates in which the latter gained the day.

Meetings of the heads of the delegations to-day were mainly occupied with discussing whether any news can be given out to the world.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS COMMITTEES & PREFERENCES

LONDON, July 31. Ottawa.—The Dominions Committees which have reported to the United Kingdom Delegation are those dealing with butter, meat and fruit.

It is believed that all of them take the line of favouring preferences varying according to commodity with the restriction of foreign product under abnormal circumstances. Next week will be devoted to the continuation of the talks of the United Kingdom delegation with the Dominions Delegations and meetings of Dominions Committees dealing with poultry, eggs, cereals, metals tobacco, wines, fish and timber which are expected to give little trouble compared with the questions already dealt with.—Reuter's Special.

Chairmen Disagree

LONDON, July 30. Ottawa.—A piquant situation has arisen as a result of the appointment (in order to expedite business) of a sub-committee of the Monetary Committee consisting of one member from each delegation to consider the whole question, now that facts regarding the position of each part of the Commonwealth has been submitted.

The chairman of the sub-committee will be the Canadian Secretary of State, Cahan whose news on the currency question are known to be somewhat at variance with those of Mr. Stevens, the Canadian Minister of Trade who is the chairman of the main Monetary Committee.—Reuter.

Beware Of Reparations Agreement !

Democratic Candidate Warns U. S.

LONDON, July 30.

New York.—"Britain, France and Germany have at last agreed about reparations. The danger now is that they may unite against us" said Mr. Roosevelt, a democratic candidate in an opening electoral speech. He added that this arose not so much from debts owed to the United States as from American trade barriers.

The Democrats policy, he declared, was for payment of debts but also for lower tariffs and the resumption of trade which would open the way for payment. "The United States could well afford to take lead by asking the General Conference to stabilise fiscal relations and restore the purchasing power of silver.—Reuter.

German Aviator's World Flight

LONDON, July 30. Berlin.—It is announced that Airman Von Cronau who has left Ottawa for Chicago intends to continue his flight round the world via British Columbia, across the North Pacific to Japan, down the Chinese coast to India and the Persian Gulf and then homeward.—Reuter's Special.

GIRL'S "TAPAS" AFTER HUSBAND'S DEATH

Stands In Cold & Exposure And Dead To Worldly Affairs

LAHORE, July 31. A story of 18-year old Hindu girl's grim "tapas" comes from Nadeau village, Kangra District. Six weeks ago her husband died, leaving her grief-stricken and with the feeling that there was nothing to live for in the world. She now stands day and night in an open field away from all shelter, exposed to sun and rain and apparently dead to all thoughts of the world.

Repeated efforts to persuade her to take food or abandon the standing posture have failed. The limbs have become swollen due to exposure and mosquito bite.—A. P.

STABBING OUTRAGE IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 31. Grievous assault was made this afternoon on Mr. R. N. Bobb, young son of Mr. S. W. Bobb, veteran tennis player, near the Curzon Bridge, Allahabad. It is reported that Mr. Bobb, who is employed on the editorial staff of the "Pioneer", went out for a motor cycle ride with a lady friend and got down to have a view of the river when some unknown person slashed him from the back with a sharp weapon probably a sword inflicting severe wounds on the neck.

The assailant then escaped. The lady was bemused with blood. Mr. Bobb has been brought to the European Civil Hospital where his injuries are being attended to by the Civil Surgeon. His condition is said to be serious. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Nominated To Sholapur School Board

SHOLAPUR. By Mail It is understood that Miss A. M. Morgan, Mr. J. S. Yaldale and Mr. N. B. Karnekar, pleader, are nominated to the newly formed Sholapur City Municipal School Board.—A. P.

STATUTORY MUSLIM MAJORITY IN PUNJAB CONDEMNED

LAHORE MUSLIMS' WARNING AGAINST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

LAHORE, July 31.

The Hindus of Lahore assembled in large numbers this evening, at the Lalpatra Hall, to protest against the proposed establishment of a statutory Muslim majority in the Punjab Legislature. Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohanlal, advocate, presided. After several speeches had been made, a resolution was adopted, protesting against the introduction of communal representation and electorates in the Punjab,

recommending the introduction of joint electorate and joint representation, and sounding a note of warning against "the serious consequences of introducing a fixed communal majority in the Punjab."

The meeting further resolved that if Mahomedans were given weightage in the Provinces where they were in a minority, the Hindus would also claim weightage in the Provinces where they were in a minority.—A. P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—GRADUATE and UNDERGRADUATE TEACHERS knowing Persian and Urdu, and whole-time Lady-tutors, knowing Sanskrit, 2 A. M. A. for up-country. Apply Box No. 1871, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

WANTED—A HINDU COM-POUNDER at Borivli, Bombay Suburban. Apply personally DR. NANUBHAI JESHTARAM, Opp. New Hanuman Lane, Kharadevi Road.

WANTED—Two people, one a radio expert-technician and the other a supervisor to look after studios in Rangoon. Both must have personal knowledge of working talkie machines. State qualifications and experience of studios and films operated by them personally. Apply INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, 293, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN for simple Geometrical drawings, monthly salary Rs. 40/-, Apply Box No. 1672, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT for a Match Factory. Good pay, lodging free. Preference will be given to Japanese. Apply with testimonials to 2140, Sakasadan, Naisarak, DELHI.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWITT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow.

WANTED—for an up-country Cotton Mill, a perfect SIZING MASTER, who can see winding warping and sizing departments and has experience in chemical testing of ingredients and can tackle all kinds of machinery of the department and repair work, and able to make light and heavy mixings. Apply to Box No. 1660, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

WANTED—A PARTNER for a running concern, holding good agencies in engineering line. Must be able to invest ten to fifteen thousand rupees. Twelve per cent. return guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1653, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CLERKS, GENERAL CLERKS, TICKET COLLECTORS for certain Railway and different departments. Apply with 4 as stamp to MANAGER, GENERAL BUSINESS CORPORATION, DELHI.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS to push the sale of fancy Indian made wooden toys, utensils etc., on commission for terms, please apply to—TANDAN BROTHERS & CO., Block No. 6, Dera Ghazi Khan, (Punjab).

Lost and Found

LOST—In the down Deccan Queen on Saturday 7th May, 1932, a PARCEL containing valuable German Books in Chemistry presented by Mr. G. S. Sardesai to the Fergusson College, Poona. The gentleman finding the same should kindly forward it to Prof. V. B. NAIK, Librarian, Fergusson College, Poona. 4.

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET on Khar, 14th Road. GROUND FLOOR of "RUBAL" House 3 big airy rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen with nice garden. For rent inquire on top floor or write to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Educational

BOOK-KEEPING, ACCOUNTANCY, and GUJARATI NAMA DESHI HIAS taught FREE to Mohammedans 9 to 10 (B. T.) Enroll Nazim Madrasse Hashmiah, Jackariah Masjid, Bombay.

FOR SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS. No matter where you live or what you do we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D. Railway, Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile Services, etc. Splendid Prospectus for our Postal Students. Qualify yourself with a few months' training. Apply for free Prospectus No. 172-B and Calendar, 1932, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Profession.

LETZDECIDE—Registered Copy Right. All Rights Reserved. Popular amusing indoor-game for young and old. Guaranteed Brain Brighter. Used in Progressive High Schools and homes. I. e. St. Mary's Masters Tutorial, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, Princess, etc. THINK! ACT! DECIDE! Rs. 1/8; 4/8. Apply DR. NERY, Ferment Products Co., Bombay 8. AGENTS WANTED.

FREE CONSULTATION.

From MAHMOUD BEY. The Great Egyptian Spiritualist. Every one from any part of India can send two questions by post to Mahmoud Bey at his Office at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Customs House, Bombay, and will receive correct Spiritual answers to his questions in any matter regarding his life free of charges for one month—till end of AUGUST, 1932. Personal visit will be with the usual charges Rs. 5/- for three questions.

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER for a running concern, holding good agencies in engineering line. Must be able to invest ten to fifteen thousand rupees. Twelve per cent. return guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 1653, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Column.

Public Notices

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11-30 A. M. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1932, at the (Cawasi) Jehanpur Public Hall, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to consider and adopt the following Extraordinary Resolution:—

AGENDA.

To adopt the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be and they are hereby altered in the manner following:—

1. The word "Agent" or "Agents" wherever it occurs in the Articles of Association shall be deleted and the word "Secretary" shall be substituted unless repugnant to the subject or context.

2. The Article 81 shall be deleted and the following Article shall be substituted:—

81. The number of Directors (so that such number be never less than five nor more than twelve including the Secretary, who shall be, Director ex-Officio), their qualification and remuneration may, from time to time, be determined by a General Meeting.

3. The word "worth" appearing in the Article 82 shall be deleted and the words "of the face value of" shall be substituted.

4. The Article 84 shall be deleted and the following Article shall be substituted:—

84. The first Directors shall continue in Office upto the 31st December, 1932, excepting the ex-Officio Director, whose tenure of Office shall not be restricted by length of time or number of shares.

5. The Articles 111, 112 and 112-A shall be deleted and the following Article shall be substituted:—

111. The General Management of the business of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in the hands of the person to be called the Secretary of the Company.

112. Subject to the supervision of the Directors the Secretary for the time being of the Company shall have the general conduct and management of the business and affairs of the Company, and shall have power to appoint, employ in or for the purposes of the affairs of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, or otherwise for the purpose thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend, any Agents, Engineers, Masters, Officers, Seamen, Assistants, Clerks, Workmen and Servants, and others as he shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to remuneration or otherwise, as he shall think fit, and, generally, to appoint and employ any persons in the service or for the purposes of the Company as he shall think fit upon such terms and conditions as he shall think proper.

6. The word "four" appearing in Article 115 shall be deleted and the word "six" shall be substituted.

Should the above EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION be passed as EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION with amendment, if any by the requisite majority at the said meeting, then a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on the 25th August, 1932, at the same place at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) to confirm the said Extraordinary Resolution as Special Resolution.

By Order,
K.M. SHINKAR,
Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road,
Bombay No. 3,
29th July, 1932.

N.B.—A shareholder wishing to attend the Meeting must produce his Share Certificate or Final Payment Receipt or Split Ticket, failing which he will not be allowed to enter the premises.

RE. TEL. 24637

THE CORRECT TELEPHONE NO OF HATILBOI & CO. Machinery and Hardware Merchants, Nagdevi Cross Lane, is 24639 and NOT 21944 as printed in the current directory with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

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Public Notices

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 40TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company called on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1932, stands adjourned to MONDAY, the 8th August, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company to transact the business notified in the Notice of Meeting for 29th July, 1932.

CURRIMBOHY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD., Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1932.

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 19TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company called on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July, 1932, stands adjourned to MONDAY, the 8th August, 1932, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company to transact the business notified in the Notice of Meeting for 29th July, 1932.

CURRIMBOHY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD., Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1932.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL DAYABHAI, of Malad Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise must ever be hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Top Floor, Yusuf Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground, situated at Danda, in Santa Cruz, in Taluka Sub-district, Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 47, Plot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and part of 6, 7 and 13 being the Southern portion of the final plot No. 31 of the Town Planning Scheme, Santa Cruz, No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the 24 feet Public Road, on or towards the West by the 24 feet Public Road, on or towards the North by the property of the Purchaser (being the remaining portion of the said final plot No. 31) and on or towards the South by the final plots Nos. 41 and 42 of the said Scheme and entered in the Record of Rights under Nos. 278 and 198.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1932
MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL

(Rule 14, Order XII, Act V of 1903)
Civil Appeal No. 43 of 1932.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE NIMAR AT KHANDWA.

DHARMASI s/o Lakhmidas Bhatia of Bombay ... Appellant.
The Firm of Khandwa and others ... Respondents.

Appeal from the decree/order of the Court of the A. S. J. Second Class Khandwa, dated the 15-1-1932.

To (1) DAMJI, s/o Mansi, (2) BHAVANJI s/o Jensi, Bhatias of Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree/order mentioned above has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the 21st day of September, 1932, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal at 11 a.m. at Khandwa.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader or some one authorised by law to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court,
(Seal)
BENNETT & CO.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Bride Who Learns the Truth
About Marriage Vows!

RUTH CHATTERTON
IN

"UNFAITHFUL"

The Story of a Woman who loses faith in Love and finds a new reason for believing

Public Notices

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 5th August, 1932, along with a Deposit of Rs. 500/- for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Tres. & Agents
5315

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
About 60 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in variegated colours.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF DIAMONDS, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL, DIAMOND NECKLACES, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the said Provident Investment Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 4th August 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
One diamond necklace about Batee 20.
One Necklace of star pattern about Batee 60 and six emerald drops.
One Necklace of diamonds and pearls with pendant.
One Necklace of diamonds with emeralds.
One pair of Kada containing small stars.
Four Bangles of rubies and diamonds.
Two Bangles of square diamonds.
One Bracelet of pearls and diamonds.
One Pendant of diamonds and pearls.
Two diamond bangles of single line.
Six Bangles of diamonds of single line.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of bracelets of emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of earrings of pearls and diamonds.
One diamond brooch.
One diamond brooch of star pattern.
One pair of earrings of diamonds and oblong emeralds.
One emerald ring.
One hoopring of emerald and diamonds.
One pair of ear-rings of emeralds and diamonds.
One pair of diamond earrings.
One pair of earrings of pearl drops and diamonds.
One hoopring of diamonds.
One brooch of emerald pearl and diamonds.
One square diamond ring containing one square diamond and emerald border.
One pair of earrings of diamonds.
One emerald ring.
One pair of earrings containing two rubies.
One pair of earrings of drop size ruby and diamonds.
One ring of ruby and diamonds.
One pair of earrings of diamonds drop size.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

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Public Notices

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COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 5th August, 1932, along with a Deposit of Rs. 500/- for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

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2—"The Golden Gang."
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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF DIAMONDS, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL, DIAMOND NECKLACES, ETC.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Easy Conditions In Money Market

LARGE FUNDS FROM STERLING SECURITIES AND RETURN OF CAPITAL FROM THE INTERIOR

Strength In Government Securities

(From Our Special Correspondents).

Bombay, July 29. MONEY.

The money market was characterised by easy conditions and call funds were available as low as 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Large funds released by the sale of sterling securities in London remain uninvested, which together with the return of funds from the interior account for the present situation. Furthermore treasury bill maturities during this week amounted to Rs. 711 lacs while renewals were only Rs. 639 lacs. In addition nearly Rs. 61 crores of treasury bills matured during the coming week. The trade demand shows a decrease of Rs. 98.62 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent, two to three months 2 1/2 per cent and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.
The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd July 1932 shows a large increase of Rs. 208.02 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 25,18,73,000 as compared with Rs. 19,52 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.55, an increase of 2.45 per cent over last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 46.28 lacs. Loans Cash credits and inland bills discounted have all decreased by Rs. 26.27 lacs, Rs. 131.81 lacs and by Rs. 37.55 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 155.15 lacs to Rs. 6.83 crores, while other deposits have declined by Rs. 95.16 lacs to Rs. 61.98 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was quiet and dull during the early part of the week, but following renewed strength in the London market, as a result of favourable progress of the conversion of war loan, local rates firmed up. A fair amount of business was done at the higher level in both long and short-term securities. 3 1/2 per cent Paper rose to Rs. 70-2 but reacted towards the close and finished at Rs. 69-15. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan gained about 12 annas to Rs. 104-2. 1933 loan is quoted at Rs. 101-4. 1935s at Rs. 100 and 1939-44 at Rs. 96-10. 6 per cent 1932 bonds remained almost unchanged at Rs. 100-10, while 1933-36 loan improved to Rs. 102 1/4 per cent. Bombay Development Loan advanced to Rs. 105-8 and treasury bonds to Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent 1950-70 Loan gained about a rupee over last closing to Rs. 78-10 and 1934-37 loan from Rs. 94-4 to Rs. 94-14. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan firmed up to

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was somewhat quieter during the early part of the week owing to lack of cover both against gold sales and sales of securities in London. Towards the close, however, there were large sales of ready T T as a result of sales of India sterling securities owing to a rise in prices. The weakness in the London New York cross rate caused the price of gold to advance in the local market and a fair amount was released for export, thus providing additional cover. In addition foreign funds were invested in treasury bills on a large scale resulting in sales of ready T T against forward purchases. Ready T T which was quoted at 1/6-1/32 was available at 1/6-1/16 with few buyers under 1/6-1/8 at the close. Merchandise exports are very small and the enquiry for remittances limited. The forward market remained steady and the following were the rates:—August 1/6 1/16; September 1/6 1/32; October/November 1/6 and December 1/5 31/32.

The dollar sterling quotation improving from DoL. 355 1/8 to doL. 355 1/2 mid-week eased and closed at 350 5/8. French francs moved between 90-11/16 and 89-13/16. The Belgia remained almost unchanged at Rs. 25.50 but closed at 25.35 and the Italian lira closed at 69.10.

GOLD.

The gold market was very steady barring a slight set back in mid-week following London New York cross rate. Ready which opened at Rs. 28-10 declined to Rs. 23-8-9, but advanced to Rs. 28-13-6 at the close. A fair amount of business was done in ready at the higher level of prices and gold that had been held up since the cross rate moved up to doL. 357 last week, was all released, and gold shipment as a consequence may be larger than last week's, which amounted to Rs. 71.95 lacs per s.s. "Mooltan". Business in the forward market, however, continues very narrow. The quotation for gold in London after declining from 115s. 11 to 115s. 9d advanced to 116s. 7d. Sovereigns in the local market kept steady and closed at Rs. 18-2. The daily of take continues at 2000 tola with stocks at 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-13-6 and Rs. 28-8-9 for ready and 17th August settlement. The total imports during the week

amounted to Rs. 221,278 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was featureless with small price variations except for a slight spurt towards the close, following weakness in the London New York cross rate. The ready rate varied between Rs. 54-9 and Rs. 54-2, but advanced closed at Rs. 54-15. Business in the forward market was of small dimensions and daily offtake during the week continued poor despite the settlement at about 15 bars. Stocks still stand at the large figure of about 8300 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 17 1/8d and 16 15/16d for ready and 17 3/16d and 17d for forward. The Shanghai tael after remaining steady around 15 3/4 improved to 15 5/16 at the close. The local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-15 and Rs. 54-5 for ready, and 22nd July settlement, Rs. 55-6 and Rs. 54-12 for 22nd August settlement and Rs. 56/1 and Rs. 54-14 for 22nd September. The incoming mail is expected to bring Rs. 23,000 silver. Inclusive of this and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about Rs. 53,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 52 bars and Rs. 592,519 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be Rs. 5000.

SHARES.

The share market opened quiet, but there was a general improvement in prices during the latter part of the week. The cotton mill shares rose by Rs. 13 to 15 in the case of high-priced issues, probably as a result of Government emergency enquiry by the Tariff Board into the need for extra duties on textile imports. Owing to this approach of settlement business was largely confined to carry-overs and the following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 648/12 656/4 655; Century Rs. 191/4 206/4; Central India Rs. 231/4 252/8; Fawcett Rs. 248/12 263/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 332/8 340; Indian Reaching Rs. 123/2 130; Kohinoor Rs. 120 120 1/2; New Great Rs. 107/8 116/14; Pearl Rs. 135 145/4; Simplex Rs. 19/6 22/8 21/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 191/4 210.

The miscellaneous section improved in sympathy with a fair amount of business done in steel shares. Tata Iron ordys improved from Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 21-10 and deids from Rs. 240 to Rs. 245. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 124-6 Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 805 to Rs. 911/4. Tata Power shares rose to Rs. 511/4. Alcock shares steadied to Rs. 120 and Bombay Burmahs to Rs. 322/8. Bombay Trams were placed at Rs. 110-10 and Bombay Steams improved to Rs. 205. Bundi Cements maintained the level of Rs. 14-8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 173/12. Katni ordys are quoted at Rs. 166/4 with deids advancing from Rs. 75 to Rs. 81.50. Imperial Bank shares improved to Rs. 1091/4 and with Contributories closing at Rs. 266/4 and Bank of India shares remained almost unchanged at Rs. 88/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 16/4.

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Two Fold Crisis In World's Trade

DECLINE OF 41.5 P. C. ON IMPORTS AND 43.1 P. C. ON EXPORTS

Some Facts And Figures

The following are the extracts from the Economic Committee on the aggravation of the International trade published by the League of Nations:—

It is observed that international trade is subject to restrictions resembling both in form and extent those which prevailed immediately after the Armistice. In a summary of the situation it is declared that the crisis has assumed a twofold form affecting in a greater or less degree all branches of productive activity. Not only have the values exchanged been considerably curtailed, but the volume of international trade has itself diminished also.

"The Protectionist Policy pursued—Generally speaking the insecurity of the situation has led to attention being chiefly concentrated on national markets and has strengthened the movement to become 'self-supporting'. Since the beginning of 1930 practically every country has re-modelled its Customs tariff on a more or less extensive scale or has increased its import duties on particular products.

In the last few months alone for example Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Bolivia, Brazil, Spain and the Union of South Africa have increased their import duties in some cases on important categories of goods or even

the whole of their tariffs. The most striking development of all however, has been the adoption of a protectionist tariff by the United Kingdom.

"Control of Foreign Exchange." A number of debtor countries have been compelled, in order to prevent the flight of national capital to foreign countries, to maintain the exchange rate of their own currency and generally to cope with a precarious financial situation—to impose a more or less rigorous supervision and restriction of dealings in foreign exchange. These measures, which reduce the amount of foreign exchange available for importers of non-essential products, have largely contributed to accentuate or even to provoke the collapse of the import trade of the countries that have resorted to them and have in addition, created inevitable discrimination between the countries constituting the sources of supply. What is much worse, they have, in certain cases, made the settlement of commercial debts impossible and have necessitated difficult negotiations.

The European countries which up to now have resorted to measures for the control of foreign exchange dealings are Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia. "Monetary Measures." The abandonment of the gold standard, which circumstances imposed during the last quarter of 1931

on the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Canada, India and Japan, and more recently Greece has led to a fall in the exchange value of these countries' currencies on the foreign market, thereby creating a more or less marked disproportion between their internal and external purchasing power.

This disproportion—which is calculated, at any rate in theory to stimulate export trade—has not failed under present circumstances to lead to measures of retaliation on the part of a number of other countries, chiefly in the form of exchange surtaxes. The question arises whether the abandonment of the gold standard has had a stimulating effect on international trade, or whether on the other hand it has not disturbed the normal course of trade and had ended by restricting it.

"Commercial Measures." The measures for the direct regulation of trade, that have most frequently been resorted to have been measures to establish 'import quotas' or to institute import licences or permits. Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey are the chief countries in Europe which have introduced such measures. But while these measures are applicable in Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Roumania, for example—only to certain groups of goods, or—as in Italy—are strictly limited to goods specified as coming from particular countries, they have been continuously intensified in France, Estonia and other countries, and actually extend in Latvia and Turkey to the whole volume of imports. Certain countries such as Estonia and Persia, have preferred the system of import quotas or

permits, while others, such as Spain, Portugal and Colombia, have rigidly prohibited the importation of particular products. A number of countries have not restricted these regulative measures to the import trade, but have adopted a system of permits for the export of particular products (as in Denmark and Spain) or for all exports (as in New Zealand).

Attempts to react against the Fall of the Exchanges—With a view to stemming, to a certain extent the combined effects of the economic crisis and of measures for the control of international trade, certain countries have concluded agreements for the exchange of specified products on the basis of barter. Other countries have resorted to compensation or clearing agreements, which, by avoiding direct payment for goods exchanged, were designed to render possible the continuation of trade between the contracting parties.

Up to the present, however, these partial efforts do not appear to have yielded very convincing results, and under the influence of the general crisis and the measures of control which are everywhere being multiplied, the trade of the world is becoming weaker and weaker.

Setback of International Trade since 1928.—In the figures for 1931 compared with 1929, there is a decline of 41.5 per cent on imports and 43.1 on exports on the total foreign trade of the principal countries of the world. It is, however, much larger if the totals of trade for the months of January and February in 1929 and 1932 are compared. The setback here is 59.8 per cent on imports and 60.4 on exports for January, and 53.2 per cent on imports and 54.4 on exports for February.

The following percentage figures give very suggestive indications of

the falling-off of the foreign trade of a number of countries between January 1930 and January 1932:

IMPORTS.	
Switzerland	21
Sweden	26
Austria	37
Japan	39
United Kingdom	39
Brazil	44
Union of South Africa	47
Czechoslovakia	48
Belgium	49
France	51
Italy	52
Argentina	51
U. S. A.	58
Hungary	59
Yugoslavia	59
Canada	60
Roumania	61
Spain	62
Poland	66
Germany	66
Exports.	
Brazil	21
Argentina	31
Sweden	34
Belgium	40
Roumania	42
Italy	46
United Kingdom	47
Union of South Africa	48
Germany	49
Canada	49
Switzerland	50
France	51
Japan	53
Austria	54
Poland	59
Czechoslovakia	61
U. S. A.	63
Yugoslavia	65
Spain	70
Hungary	70

These figures show the disastrous effects of the economic depression, and of the measures taken for the control of international trade. They relate, it is true, only to values. As they do not take into account the fall in prices during the years covered by the figures, which, for a large number of commodities is (not) negligible, they show a larger falling-off than

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that which results from a comparison of the volume of trade. There are even countries whose exports have increased in quantity while decreasing in value—for example, certain agricultural countries. There are also certain countries which show increases in the value of their foreign trade—as, for example, Australia. While the favourable or adverse balance of the values exchanged is of very great importance in the balance of payments, the falling-off in the quantities exchanged has an even more direct bearing on unemployment figures and on means of transport which remain idle.



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EMPEROR IN THE MIDST OF HOSTILE ARMY

The Route Napoleon, hitherto known to English motorists as the Route des Alpes or more prosaically, Route No. 85, has just been officially opened. For our days there were ceremonies at various points along the road, notably at Golfe Juan, where a representation of Napoleon's landing was staged.

The 1800 marks the journey of Napoleon from Golfe Juan, where he landed on his escape from Elba, through Cannes, Grasse, and Digne to Grenoble, a distance of 230 miles. This historic highway was for years allowed to wind its lonely stretches through the mountains, neglected for the most part and unidentified by those who used it. It was shunned by motorists and tourists by reason of its bad condition and lack of hotel facilities.

TOWNS' INITIATIVE.
Now, owing to the initiative of the various towns 'en route' which have formed themselves into one organization, it has become transformed into one of the foremost tourist roads in France. In addition to re-surfacing the road and generally making it easy to travel on, the authorities have put up at intervals blue signposts which record in white lettering a few of the chief historical events. Hotel and restaurant accommodation has been made adequate, and the motorists will now find most, if not all, of his needs satisfied.

It was with 1,100 men and a treasury of under 2,000,000fr. that Napoleon set out to regain the throne of France from Louis XVIII and to persuade the Royalist Army of over 200,000 men to accept his leadership in place of that of the Bourbons. On March 1, 1815, at break of dawn, from the bridge of the brig Inconstant, Napoleon sighted his beloved France—the Cote d'Azur—and at 1 o'clock anchored his little fleet of seven vessels at Golfe Juan, where the harbour exists to-day. An advance guard of 20 men was sent ashore, and proceeded to Antibes to demand the surrender of the fortress there, but the men were promptly made prisoners. This incident was, however, ignored, as during the entire march Napoleon's determined policy was to avoid bloodshed at all costs, and Cambronne, with a force of 40, was dispatched to Cannes to requisition, against payment, supplies, horses, and mules.

AVOIDING THE OPEN.

Knowing the Royalist tendencies of Aix-en-Provence, Orange, Avignon, and Orange, and being aware of the strength of the garrisons at Toulon and Marseilles, he had little choice but to make his route through the Maritime Alps, where the narrow winding mountain roads afforded greater safety than the broad open road to Paris. The work of disembarkation was accomplished, and the little force advanced to the outskirts of Cannes, where they bivouacked for the night. After a brief rest the march began up to Grasse, and the first steps towards the north were taken. A halt was made at Mouans-Sartoux, where Napoleon decided not to march through Grasse itself but to advance by the only road to pass round the town. Grasse, in the meantime, had been in a ferment of excitement. Armed opposition had been discussed, but a hasty census of arms revealed only 30 muskets, of which only five would fire, and no ammunition, so that military measures to oppose Napoleon's entry were abandoned and his requisitions for rations acceded to.

The narrow mountain path which lay ahead necessitated the abandoning of the only four pieces of artillery and the coach containing the treasury, and these were later sent to Antibes as war trophies. The march now became very difficult, snow was thick on the ground, and the gradients to Castellane very steep.

Sugar Manufacture.

Protected by Govt. through taxes, and by people through their love of Swadeshim, the manufacture of sugar is now a days giving good margin of profit.

THE JULY SPECIAL ISSUE OF

INDUSTRY

will treat the subject in all its bearings—the manufacture, the possibilities, the trade. INDUSTRY serves such earning subjects month by month, for at annual subscription of Rs. 3. Get a free sample copy from the Manager, Industry, 22 R.G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

40,000fr. of the much-depleted treasury was lost by a mule falling down a precipice, and an all but hostile reception at Digne was not calculated to hearten the garrison. Two deserters from the garrison at Antibes, a tanner from Grasse and one gendarme, were his only new adherents.

A HOSTILE RECEPTION.

Royalist troops were now moving from Marseilles towards Sisteron, and, though they had not yet arrived, the official reception of Napoleon at that town was hostile; supplies were refused him and the Mayor received him wearing the white fly emblem of the Royalist party. But the appearance of the Emperor among the people was too much for them, and they rushed out to give him a tumultuous welcome, and a number of the inhabitants joined his army as volunteers. At Rourebeau the entire population turned out to welcome the Emperor; at La Saulce, where he arrived at night, the houses were illuminated; and he received an enthusiastic welcome at Gap, where he bivouacked for the night.

Meanwhile the Royalist troops had arrived at Sisteron from Marseilles 40 hours after his departure, and were pursuing their way also to Gap. The next night, March 6, was spent at Corps a day's march from Grenoble, and Napoleon slept in the building which is now the Gendarmerie. Cambronne, with an advance guard of 40 infantry and a squadron of cavalry, pushed on to La Mure, about 20 miles from Grenoble. Here he was met by the 5th Line Regiment from Grenoble, which was definitely hostile, and, after failing to win them over, he withdrew to Ponthaut, a strong position to the south of the town, and sent a dispatch back to the Emperor acquainting him with the position.

Meanwhile the commander of the 5th Line Regiment, not knowing what forces were in front of him, withdrew his men to Laffrey, about eight miles north, and so La Mure became the centre of a "no man's land" about 10 miles broad. The garrison of Grenoble, under General Marchand, comprised the 3rd Engineer Regiment and the divisional train, the 7th and 13th Line Regiments from Chambéry, and the 4th Hussar Regiment from Vienne, an impressive force for Napoleon's little army to face.

A TEST.

Marchand, fearing defection among his men, decided to defend Grenoble rather than advance to the attack, and on the morning of March 7 Napoleon and his men entered La Mure and were proceeding beyond when the head of the column suddenly found their way barred by the 5th Infantry Regiment which had withdrawn to Laffrey the previous night. An officer of the Old Guard was sent forward to parley, but without success; then the Emperor's aide-de-camp, Raoul, rode forward and announced that the Emperor himself would approach them. "If you fire," he cried, "the first shot will be for him." Doubting the loyalty of his troops, Marchand turned his men about and ordered them to retire, whereupon Napoleon's Lancers followed. When they were practically on top of the retreating infantry, the commander of the latter, faced his men about, but the cavalry wheeled off to the right, and there before them the 5th Regiment beheld the Emperor in his familiar grey military coat at the head of his Old Guard. The Old Guard had their muskets under their left arms, to show that theirs was no attitude of hostility, and Napoleon advanced alone towards the 5th.

The order to fire was given, but was not obeyed, though the ranks held firm. When he was within 20 yards of them Napoleon stopped and in a strong but calm voice said, "Soldiers of the 5th, I am your Emperor, do you recognize me?" Then, advancing a few steps farther and throwing open his cloak, he added: "If there is among you a soldier who wishes to kill his Emperor, here I am." This was too much for the discipline of the 5th; their ranks broke and with wild cheering they swarmed round their Emperor, kneeling at his feet and indulging in every form of hero worship.

Thus came the first important addition to Napoleon's band of warriors, to be followed shortly afterwards by another in the shape of the 7th Line Regiment, which marched out of Grenoble to join him. From now onwards to Grenoble was a triumphal march amidst the widest enthusiasm of the peasants, and at seven in the evening he entered the town and was installed at the Hotel des Trois Dauphins. The whole of the garrison, with the exception of a few officers, joined the Emperor, and the chief step to ascend the throne of France had been taken.

NEW MEDIA FOR ARCHITECTURE EXPRESSION

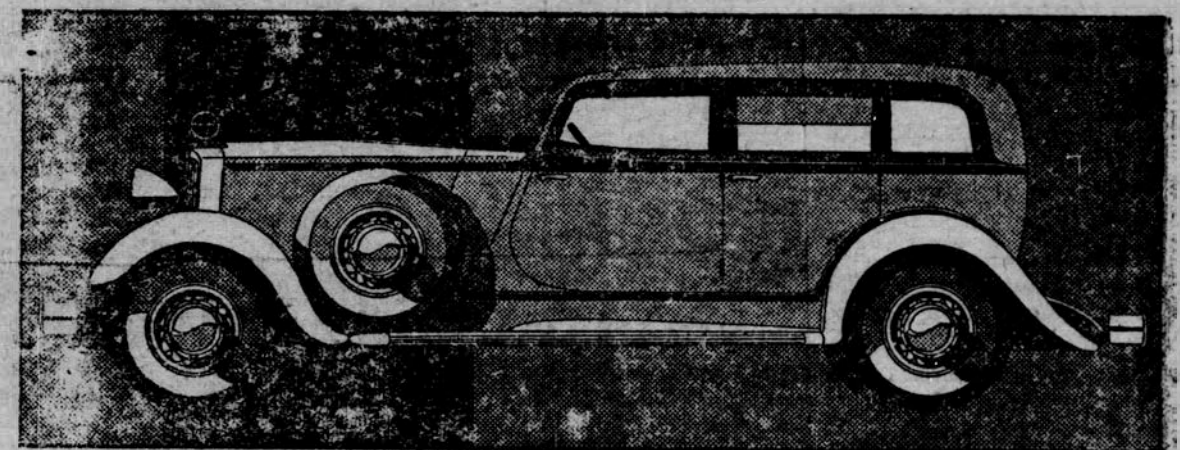
The building of to-day has new lines and masses to express its purpose. For fitting decorative motifs, novel applications of concrete have been developed by the patience and skill of architectural and sculptural craftsmen.

The successful use of concrete—whether for hidden girders or the severest exposure—is controlled by basic principles which are simple but exacting. Thus a material long known for its structural utility now finds appropriate use in exterior surfaces and decoration.

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HUPMOBILE

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Asad, Vad 14, 1932.
Parsi—Bahman 29, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Awal 27, 1351.
Sunrise—6.55, 15m.
Sunset—7.15, 15m.
High tide—11.52, 23-24.
Low tide—4.51, 17-55.
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1m. 1st quarter, 9th Aug. 1h 10m p.m. Full moon 16th Aug. 1h 12m p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvement Trust Board Corporation Hall, 4-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 2.
Bombay Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, August 3.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Cohens and Kellys in Hollywood. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—Unfaithful. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—Inside The Lines. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—Emma. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—Dance Fools Dance. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—Forbidden. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—Dixiana. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—The Black Rider. at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
SCOTCH—The Educated Wife. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Friday, at 3 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—Fox Super Picture "Over The Hill" and "Magic Carpet." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, 4 p.m. Thursday.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.
Brigadier F. G. Spring, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. G. S. Wilson and Mr. P. E. Atchison dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Gramophone records; 5 p.m., Indian Ladies Hour Talk (in Hindi) by Mrs. Gargi Devi Sharma on "What a woman can do?" 6-30, Selected Vocal and Instrumental music, Sitar Solo by M. Madhavai.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
The adjourned general meeting of the Association, will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. when the remaining items on the Agenda will be taken up.

The date for sending entries for Giles and Harris Shield Tournaments is extended to Monday, the 1st August and entries will be received in this Office till 5 p.m. on that day.
ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.
Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Logic to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing (University Buildings).

THE GATHA SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. Pochaji P. Bharucha will deliver a lecture in English on "Some Analogies in Iranian and Western thought and their lesson."

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.
Under the auspices of the Lok Tilak Technical Library, a meeting will be held to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the late Lok Tilak in the Hall of the Deccan Merchants' Association, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will address the meeting.

THE BIGGEST THRILL EVER-SCREENED.

SCARFACE

WITH

PAUL MUNI

REALISTIC RUTHLESS WARFARE BETWEEN RIVAL GANGS OF SOULLESS BRUTES.

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SATURDAY NEXT.

BURMA'S FUTURE

Immediate Separation Urged

PEOPLE EXHORTED TO WORK FOR IT

RANGOON. (By Mail).
The Third Annual meeting of the Separation League was held yesterday with U. Maung Gye (ex-Minister of Education and delegate to the Burma Round Table Conference), President of the League, in the chair.
Resolutions were adopted at the meeting expressing the view that the present was the most opportune moment to separate Burma from India; urging the people unitedly to decide and work for immediate separation; and that the "subjects enumerated in the Premier's announcement as 'reservists' should be placed under the control of responsible Ministers, the Governor being given powers of intervention in such subjects," and urging that it should be laid down in the Constitution Act or the Instructions to the Governor that steps should be taken to Burmanise Army as expeditiously as possible with a view to replacing the existing forces in Burma.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.
Among others the following resolutions were also adopted: While willing to guarantee equal rights and opportunities for non-indigenous commercial interests already established in this country, the meeting is opposed to the future Government of Burma being bound to extend such equal rights and opportunities to commercial interests not yet so established.

The meeting considers that the conclusions contained in the Howard-Nixon report should be very carefully scrutinised by the Government of Burma, and that in particular the large surplus revenues yearly paid to India, and the other advantages derived by India through its connection with Burma should be fully calculated and set off against any liability to a share in the public debt of India.—A. P.

PUNJAB'S ACTING GOVERNOR

Poona Muslims' Satisfaction At Appointment

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, July 31.
The selection of Khan Bahadur Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan as the Acting Governor of the Punjab has been widely welcomed by the Muslim parties in the Deccan. The other day the Council of the Deccan Sabha, the premier Liberal body on the side, adopted a resolution expressing its feeling of satisfaction at the selection. The "Kesari", a nationalist newspaper also expressed the opinion that the selection was the best in the circumstances.

The Muslims of Poona held a meeting with Saïyed Amjad Ali, the secretary to the Muslim Delegation to the last Round Table Conference, adopted unanimously resolution moved by the chairman, thanking his Majesty's Government, for selecting Capt. Sikandar Hayat Khan for the Governorship. He spoke on the merits of the Acting Governor and said that Government could not have made a better choice. He congratulated Captain Khan on his selection, and on his being the first Muslim Governor.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

Guntakal Workers To Stand By Federation's Mandate

(From A Correspondent.)
GUNTAKAL, July 28.
A meeting of the Guntakal Branch of M. and S. M. Ry. Employees Union met in the Union premises on Wednesday last to consider the question of the impending General Strike on Railways in India.
Mr. C. B. Papaly addressing the gathering said that the time was ripe for Guntakal to be prepared for any definite action if the invitation were to come to pass.
The Secretary explained to the workers the proceedings of the Unity conference held at Madras. Two other speakers called upon the members to put their maximum strength forward at their critical juncture.

The following resolution put from the Chair was passed: "This meeting expresses their full hearted support for the Unity Conference and their resolve to stand by the mandate of the All-India Railway Men's Federation regarding the General Strike on Railways in India."

GURKHA NIGHT WATCHMAN'S ALLEGED LOVE AFFAIR WITH GUJRATI WOMAN

Person Who Spied On Him Assaulted With A Kukri

The exposure of a love affair which a Gurkha watchman was carrying on with a woman ended in a serious crime at New Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay, on Saturday.

The Gurkha in question, Bhaktavarsingh Gultisingh, is now under arrest at the Donkri Police station and a man said to have been murdered by him is lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital.

The police secured the arrest of the Gurkha after forcing open the doors of the room where he had locked himself up.

NIGHT WATCHMAN LOVE AFFAIR.

The Gurkha, it appears, was employed as a night watchman in a building known as Vishwa Karma Bhuvan at New Chinch Bunder Road. The watchman was suspected to be carrying on a love affair with a woman residing in the same building.

SPYING ON THE GURKHA.
Thappubhai, a Gujarati tenant, living on the first floor of the building it is stated spied on his movements and exposed the love affair. This incensed the Gurkha so much that, it is alleged, he invited Thappubhai to his room on Saturday and picked up a quarrel with him. In the course of the quarrel the Gurkha is alleged to have whipped out a "kookri" (dagger) and almost chopped off the left leg of his victim.

IN HOSPITAL.
An alarm was raised and Thap-

pubhai was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition. The injury on the left leg was so serious that it had to be amputated and the victim, even if he lives, will be lame for his life.

On receipt of information Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiuddin proceeded to the building and found that the Gurkha watchman had locked himself up in his room. The police forced open the doors and arrested the Gurkha.

BLOOD-STAINED KUKRI.

A search of the room revealed a blood-stained "kookri" which was lying concealed in an oil cloth. Certain articles in the room were also besmeared with blood marks. The suspect will be placed before a Presidency Magistrate on a remand application to-day (Monday).

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Active Along West Coast

POONA, July 31.
Yesterday's depression over Bengal has moved westwards and now lies over Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been fairly strong from Assam and Bengal to the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and active along the west coast of the Peninsula in Bombay Decan, and in lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, East and North, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Konkan and Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Southwest Punjab, East, Rajputana, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Baluchistan and Bombay Decan.

The chief amounts are—Toungoo 3 inches, Kyaukpadaung 3, Tavoy 1 1/2, Amherst and Akabab 1, Myitkyina 1 1/2, Cherrapunji 1, Siosagar and Chittagong 3, Darjiling, Cox's Bazar and Daintonag 1, 1/2, Dibrugarh, Calcutta, Sambalpur and Chabasa 1, Naya Dumka 1 1/2, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi and Chanda 3, Gorakhpur and Sutta 2, Meerut, Nowgong, Saugor and Nagpur 1 1/2, Akola, Raipur and Kanker 1, Mussoorie 3/4, Cawnpore and Lucknow 1/2, Peshawar 3, Ambala, Ludhiana and Srinagar 2, Delhi, and Murree 1 1/2, Dalhousie 1, Sialkot, and Parachinar 3/4, Khanpur, Lyallpur, Dharapur, Sonamarg and Cherat 1-2, Jaipur 1/4, Matheran 7, Khadala, 5, Mahabaleshwar 3, Bombay 2, Calicut 1 1/2 and Poona and Masulipatnam 1/2.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease, but continue in Assam and Bengal, increase in Konkan, North Decan, Gujarat, West, Central India and Rajputana and extend in Sind and North Baluchistan. The monsoon will continue strong in Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, East, Central India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province and active in Malabar and Lower Burma. Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain may begin in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills within 36 hours.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE SAUGOR

Campaign Against Widowhood

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, July 29.
A young widow Suraj Bai aged about 18 reported to have been rescued from a Mission institution about 5 months back was married to Setu Dugernall, a Jain Agrawal on the 25th of last month before a select gathering.

Just after a day or two a similar marriage was also celebrated here.

The local widow Marriage Society which was founded in August, 1929 have encouraged and performed over 300 marriages upto date. It is now up to the public to take the fullest advantage of the facilities provided by Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society of Lahore which has got numerous benefactors all over India.

HEAVY RAIN IN SAUGOR

10 Inches In 12 Hours

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAUGOR, July 29.

Saugor and the mofussil places are at present experiencing unprecedented heavy showers since Tuesday midnight, without cessation as a result of which the water of the Saugor lake rose considerably high on Wednesday afternoon. Heavy rains flooded the streets and traffic was impossible in many parts. It is reported that all the big rivers of the District are assuming a threatening condition and at several places the crops are submerged.

RESCUE WORK.

Owing to the timely information given to the people two women and one child were rescued from a house which was surrounded by floods. The rescue party continued their operation for nearly three hours, and with great difficulty all the inmates of the house were brought to the shore. At the time of writing it is raining in torrents and there are no signs of its early cessation. It is one of the heaviest fall Saugor had so far.

The total now comes is about 33 inches.

Mr. Ellison Progressing.

DACCA, July 31.
Mr. Ellison passed a fairly good night. His temperature has come down to 100. There have been no additional complications during the night. It is believed that the patient is showing all signs of satisfactory progress, although it is too early to say anything definitely.—A. P.

Temperature Rises And Falls

DACCA, July 31.
Mr. Ellison's bandage was opened this morning at about 11 by Col. Proctor and Dr. Acharya. The condition of the wound was found to be satisfactory. The general condition of the patient continues to be the same as reported earlier. In the afternoon the temperature rose to 101 degrees, but came down shortly after.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

VINES BEATS COCHET.

LONDON, July 31.
Paris.—France retained the Davis Cup by winning three matches to two.

Vines beat Cochet 4/6 0/6 7/5 8/6 6/2.—Reuter.

ON BRINK OF WAR?

LONDON.—Reuter messages from the American capitals indicate that Paraguay and Bolivia are slowly but surely drifting towards war, despite all efforts at conciliation.

A government communique issued at Lapaz announces that Bolivian troops have captured two Paraguayan forts as a reprisal for two attacks by Paraguay.

An Asuncion despatch states that President Guggari has announced that if Bolivia makes further attack there will be war.

—Reuter.

NEW BRIDGE OVER NARBADA

Scheme Of B. B. & C. I. Railway

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following: "In May 1930 Government appointed a committee called the Narbada River Railway Bridge Committee to consider and report on the several problems arising in connection with the construction by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company of a new Railway Bridge over the Narbada river near Broach. By their terms of reference the Committee was to consider whether the existing Railway bridge and its embankments and groynes had any effect in causing erosion of the banks or silting up of the river; the precise effect, adverse or otherwise, of the proposed new bridge; to make suggestions for the prevention of damage or the removal of difficulties, if any, and whether Government might purchase the old bridge for the Bombay-Ahmedabad Trunk Road."

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle (Chairman), The Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, The Collector of Broach, Mr. N. N. Ayyangar, I. S. E. (Secretary), The Bridge Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway and The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division.

The Committee's report has now been published. The report is illustrated with photographs, charts and diagrams and contains a great deal of information, both technical and general.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The Committee have arrived at the following general conclusions: They consider that the embankments and the abutment groyne put up by the Railway Company in connection with the existing bridge are not responsible for the diversion of the current from the south to the north bank, which took place up to the year 1898. The abutment groyne was started in 1898-99 and completed in 1907, being gradually extended from 700 ft. to 2,000 ft., and this extended bund may possibly have contributed to the set of the current more towards the north on to Broach which has been observed since then. The Committee are divided in opinion as to whether the erosion which has been observed at the Rothfield gardens and in front of the civil bungalows can be attributed to natural causes or to the deflection of the current of the river caused by the abutment groyne (Bell Bund). They are, however, definitely of the opinion that the abutment groyne is a potent factor in keeping the strong current of the river during floods playing against the foreshore near Broach City.

DISPOSAL OF OLD BRIDGE.

As regards the Roadway, either over the new bridge or the old bridge, the Committee are of the opinion that it is financially impracticable to combine a roadway with the proposed new railway bridge and they, therefore, recommend that Government purchase the old bridge for the Bombay-Ahmedabad Trunk Road and that negotiations in the matter be opened with the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The cost of purchasing the old bridge, of widening the roadway and carrying out various other works in connection with it would be from 15 to 18 lakhs.

SPECIAL SURVEY URGED.

The Committee makes various suggestions for dealing with erosion and silting, and recommends that the difficulties confronting navigation shoals, etc., may be investigated separately by a special survey."

Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal

Under the auspices of the above Mandal the 12th anniversary of late Lok. Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Monday), at 8 p.m. in the Social Service League's Hall, Chinchpokly. Mr. R. K. Kerkar will preside and Messrs. K. M. Tamhaneker, editor "Pravina" and S. V. Lalit will speak on "Mission of Lokmanya."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Association, if there is a sufficient number of students, will commence this year on 17th August 1932. Those wishing to join the class are requested to send in their applications to Mr. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 10th August.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5/- only will be charged, and the course of lectures will last for three to four months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the examination.

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



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MARIE DRESSLER IN "EMMA"

ALSO SHOWING A NEW COMEDY "LE BIG!" LAUREL & HARDY.

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EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

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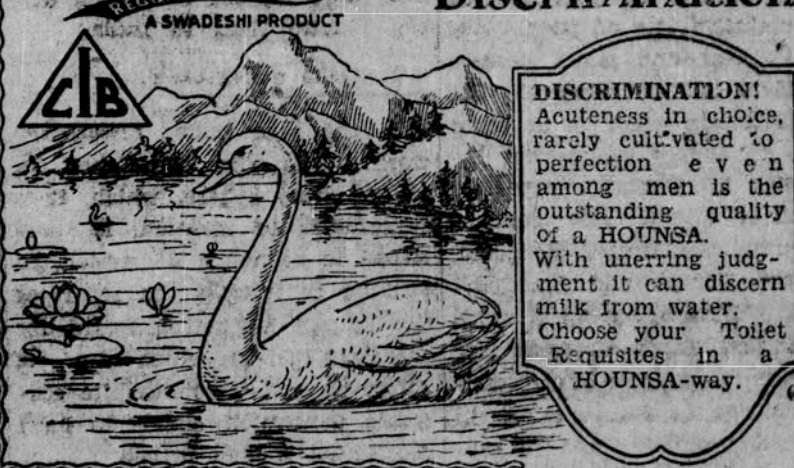
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1932

A TIMELY WARNING

In his speech to the Police force at Dacca, Sir John Anderson, while he gave them praise for their devotion to duty as a whole uttered a stern warning, which was not only timely, but necessary in the circumstances. Sir John referred to his past connections with the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police Force. About the exploits of the former we need not say much. Their notoriety is world-wide. But the Bengal Governor was right in comparing the R. I. C. to the Police Force in Bengal, both on account of the duty it had to perform and its unpopularity with the public. Our concern, however, is with the police in Bengal. The whole of Sir John Anderson's speech damns the police with faint praise. He says that the charges of "improper conduct" made against the Police have been enquired into by him, not publicly but departmentally, and they were found to be without any substance in the majority of cases. It is possible that if the Governor had taken the pains thoroughly to sift all such charges and taken the evidence of responsible people, he might have found that there was a "solid foundation" for some of these charges.

A WARNING.

Sir John Anderson who knows intimately the inner workings of the Police whether in Ireland, England or India, thought it desirable to utter a stern warning to the Police Force. He said, "It is not to be expected that cases may not, from time to time, arise where powers have been exceeded or practices, that are indefensible, have been indulged in. It is well-known that there have been instances in Bengal, happily very few in number, where unfortunately members of the force under stress of grave and perhaps intolerable provocation have broken the bonds of restraint and committed acts which were incompatible with their position as guardians of the law and of good order."

A GREATER DUTY.

Sir John is, no doubt, not unaware of the reports of the Midnapore and Chittagong Enquiry Committees, which were written not by Congressmen, but by Moderates and are now public property and are damaging enough to the reputation of any Police Force or to the au-

thorities. The Government, it is admitted, have got to defend their subordinates, but they have got a greater and more responsible duty both to themselves and to the people at large, particularly in a country like India, where they have got but a feeble voice in the Government of the land. By all means praise the Police, defend them whenever necessary, but punish them where they go wrong. The public ask no more than that and we are glad that Sir John Anderson was compelled, in the interests of justice and honesty, to convey a warning to the Police and of the punishment that awaits those who take the law into their own hands.

NO REPRISALS.

After saying that, in view of provocation the Government may act sympathetically, but firmly, he continued: "For a force which is primarily responsible for carrying out the law to take the law into its own hands must always be indefensible. More than that such lapses, if condoned, would quickly undermine and destroy the discipline and the morale of the force. Nothing in the nature of reprisals will ever be tolerated so long as I am associated with the Government of the Province." We are aware that the happenings at Midnapore and Chittagong and even Dacca were in his predecessor's time, and that he was not primarily responsible for them, but the Government as a whole are responsible in such matters. Extraordinary powers, such as the Ordinances have given to the Police, must inevitably tend in a great measure to make them irresponsible, in the absence of a strong, strident public opinion.

DANGER TO GOVERNMENT.

While we are glad to have these assurances, we should be more glad if they are put into practice. Nothing is more harmful, in the interests of good government, than to have a Police Force which is not answerable to discipline and which considers itself above the law of the land. If the warning of the Governor of Bengal is followed by some timely action we have no doubt he will have done much to bring greater order and discipline into the Police Force, of which there can never be a surfeit at all times, particularly at a time when ordinary laws are superseded by the Ordinances.

Indian Trade In England

The report on the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London during the year 1931-32 is a plaintive tale of poor accomplishment and many excuses to explain it. The work of the Commissioner's office is of three kinds: to supply commercial intelligence to Indian exporters seeking to extend their connections with the United Kingdom, Southern Europe and America—Northern Europe having a separate Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg—to give every possible publicity to Indian goods in the London markets and in certain cases to negotiate sales, and to co-operate with a number of British and Imperial Committees on trade and industrial research. The office has not been without some use to Indian exporters but it may be doubted if its co-operation with the British and Im-

perial committees is not one-sided, as in several other spheres, and more helpful to Britain and the Empire than to India.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

In the year under review the work of the office diminished in almost every sphere, which, it is superfluous to mention, is ascribed to economic depression. In striking contrast is the report of the Empire Marketing Board for the year 1931-32, which also is before us and which despite economic depression claims to have carried on an "unprecedented scale". The Indian Trade Commissioner's report, however, states that in the year under review, "we missed some of the assistance which we had received in general measure during past years from the Empire Marketing Board

And which the Board was in 1932, "regretfully compelled to curtail owing to the stringent need for economy." The economy in other spheres was probably necessitated by the unprecedented scale of the Buy British campaign. To enable Indian exporters to make the best of the situation the Trade Commissioner, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, attempts a survey of "modern trade tendencies" and draws therefrom some practical conclusions. But we doubt if there is anything new about the survey or the conclusions.

Thus we are told that the chief hindrance to Indian exports is the present uncertainty and wide fluctuations of prices and the consequent unwillingness of wholesale buyers to purchase large stocks.

CURRENCY POLICY.

How far the uncertainty is aggravated by the Government's currency policy in India has not been investigated by the Commissioner. Some of his practical suggestions are that more attention should be paid to the quality and the grading of goods and also to their packing and general presentation. These are sound suggestions but not new. They have been made often before and are being progressively adopted by Indian exporters, and the Commissioner himself testifies to the fact that Indian cotton, jute and tea are well packed and that "a bale of Indian cotton compares favourably in outward appearance with a bale of American."

MUCH TO LEARN.

However, it is up to Indian exporters to attend to every little detail that could give them an advantage over their competitors, whatever may be the measure of assistance they may get from Government in giving publicity to their goods and other wise securing markets for them. It is no use, as things are, to expect Government to do for Indian traders what a body like the Empire Marketing Board has been doing for British trade. On the other hand, organised self-help can do much for them. The Swadeshi movement should be utilised in improving in every possible way the quality of goods and the methods of marketing them both in India and abroad. Only, it should never be forgotten that Westerners are far more fastidious about the outward appearance of goods than are Indians. In adapting goods to various markets Indians can learn much from Germany and Japan.

GRIM FIGHT

The election campaign has begun in Germany with its sanguinary toll of killed and wounded. The Hitlerites, baulked thrice of the opportunity to seize political power, are making strenuous efforts to win an absolute majority at the polls. So keen is the interest in this general election that out of an electorate of 44 millions at least 35 millions are expected to poll. The parties whose adhesion to his policy Hitler hopes to obtain, in case he wins seats in the Reichstag numerous enough to be called upon to form a government, are the German Nationalists and the Right Wing of the Socialists, who are disgusted with the weak and vacillating attitude of the Von Papen Government.

The working class voter is attracted by Hitler's promises. So is the "petit bourgeois." "Hans some Adolf" will rescue them from the plight in which they are fallen. He will abjure the Versailles Treaty, there will be no more payments to Germany's creditors and she will make a rapid advance in economic recovery and regain her old political status. But the business interests in Germany think otherwise. The Catholics who command a large number of votes are apprehensive of Nazi rule. In the Southern German States, with their determination to keep intact the federal ideal and to prevent any onslaught on the Weimar constitution, Hitlerism is being fought tooth and nail. And the open support now given to Hitler by the landed interests in East Germany has made the Federalists engage in this electoral fight with the feeling that the very existence of the Republic is at stake.

The Socialists and the Centre Party have at last ceased their squabbles over domestic political issues and waged an acrid war against Hitlerism. They apprehend that the success of the Nazis at the election will spell the return of Germany to a monarchical regime. This they are determined to prevent. Their handicap is that they have no attractive programme of economic emancipation to place before the people. But one thing is certain. If the Nazis do succeed at the election, they will create an entirely new situation not only in Germany but for the whole of Europe.

CONDITION OF WOMEN IN THE SOVIET

Care Of Mother And Child

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MOSCOW, July 10.

Many European countries and America talk a good deal about their legislation emancipating woman from her dependency on man and domestic slavery. No radical progress is achieved in these countries, however, in spite of this legislation. Public opinion is not advanced enough really to welcome it.

In Soviet Russia the situation is entirely different. Legislation emancipating women does not only remain on paper as in other countries, but it is immediately put into practice. Violation of this rule is foreseen by the laws of the country.

NO DIFFERENCE ON GROUND OF SEX.

The Soviet System recognizes no difference between a man and a woman, so far their social efficiency and usefulness are concerned. Workers and employees in Soviet Russia are classified according to skill and quality which form the basis of their wages and not according to sex and age as in other countries. Besides no preference is given to a man over a woman in all the walks of social economic and political life of the nation.

However, the physical weakness of women is well taken into consideration by the government and a number of privileges have been given to women over men in many cases, particularly in the choice of labour and profession.

PRE-REVOLUTION STANDARDS.

Woman in pre-revolution Russia was treated no better than a beast of burden. It was considered that she was created to serve a man, bear children and pass her life in the smoky dungeon of the kitchen. Besides the domestic duties, most of field work was also carried on by her in Russia. In order to have an inside study of the history of serfdom and slavery of the Russian woman it is quite enough to know a couple of proverbs of those days. Here they are: "If you want to be fed with delicious food don't fail to beat your wife regularly." "A woman is

not a humanbeing as a hen is not a bird."

The October revolution in Russia put an end to suffering of women in this country. It emancipated women from an almost enslaved condition. It flung open the doors of all the government offices, educational institutions and factories to women. The revolution granted women of Russia the right of franchise and divorce.

FRIESTS UP IN ARMS.

It must also be borne in mind that religion played a great part in the neglect of women in Russia. After the revolution the reforms introduced by the new regime for the emancipation of women were met with a united hostile front by Russia's priesthood. The latter advanced the following flimsy arguments against the emancipation of women. "To introduce the reforms would mean to dig our own grave." "The number of births will decrease and the nation will fade away." "Who will look after the children, kitchen, laundry, etc. etc." "A woman is unfit by nature to do other work than that of cooking, washing, etc." But this stubborn attitude of the priests though it was popular for a considerable time in villages, was attacked successfully in the cities. There it increased the bitterness against the priests and led to drastic legislation to check it. The priests were consequently deprived of interference in the politics and thus an end was put to resistance to reforms.

It is an easy job to pass legislation emancipating women in any country but it is a hard nut to crack when it comes to putting the new laws into practice. In the USSR, government with its radical methods has achieved great results in emancipating women by its drastic insistence on the application of the new laws.

CHILDREN'S CHARTER.

"A child must not suffer from the discord and discussion of its parents, nor should it fall a victim to any other similar situation, unfavourable to it" is the

basic principle upon which maternity legislation is based in the Soviet. This is the measure of protection of the child so far the relations of his parents are concerned. There are a number of other measures adopted by the government to protect the interests of child and mother.

HELP TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

According to the laws of this country a woman worker gets four months full pay leave, two months before and two months after becoming a mother. The leave can be extended for an unlimited period should the doctor so recommend. A new born child, as a citizen of the Republic gets an immediate State present of 75 roubles, besides the new citizen is paid 12 roubles monthly for milk for a period of 9 months.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION BUREAU.

There function in every town-city and village of USSR "Medical Consultation Bureau" where pregnant women are registered and undergo medical examination every week and if necessary often. Besides, inexperienced women are trained how to take proper care of their future child and of themselves. At present it is the rule for the city mothers in the USSR to give birth in hospitals and 22 per cent of village mothers receive medical help.

There are separate "Medical Consultation Bureaus" for the new born children. In these bureaus children upto the age of one year are examined by the doctors once a week and those between the age of one and three years once a month.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are a number of facilities for women workers. They can leave their young ones in "day nurseries" where they are kept, fed, washed and taken proper care of, during the working hours of their mothers. There are 275,000 beds, this year in the "day nurseries" of the cities of the Russian Republic alone against 32,000 during 1928. The number of the beds in "seasonal" day nurseries in the villages (functioning only during the harvest season when mothers are busy with field work) reached 3,000,000 in the current year against 150,000 in 1928.

For the children between the age of 3 to 7 years there are "Children-gardens" in the cities of USSR. There the children are taught to choose and play the right kind of games and to pass their time usefully. The elder children are given pre-school training, etc.

A well-organised body called "Akhnadet" (mother and child protection) sponsored by the government, with numerous branches spread all over the country, is ready at any time and in any far-off corner of the Soviet Union to come to the aid of a mother or a child.

HOUSES FOR ORPHANS.

"Orphan homes" for maintaining parentless children, children of unknown parents or those of the sick ones, are found in many cities of Russia. Such children are looked upon not as outcasts as in other countries but are called "The children of the State." They are kept in the Orphan Homes until well trained in some profession and can become self-supporting citizens.

NEW OUTLOOK ON CRIME.

The most remarkable of all the organisations for children and women are the "Correctional Homes," where spoiled and corrupted children are taken with a view to correction. These former criminal class elements are not at all punished or imprisoned. They are trained to some profession enabling them to earn their livelihood by honest means and labour. The Soviet government has achieved remarkable success in the field of correcting criminal elements by humane scientific and cultural measures.

The Soviet conception is that, "the criminal elements are not born as such and crime is not a natural quality of a man but it is an inevitable outcome of the capitalist system like many other of its diseases which can be cured not by punishment but by cultural and scientific measures."

(Continued from Column 7.)

nistration, one of their experts, it is rumoured, "may come to India to investigate the reorganisation of Indian railways." We are indeed a long suffering people.

Tipsy-Cake

It really seems that these Western countries are not fit for Democracy. In Washington President Hoover orders the shooting down of starving Bonus Marchers in front of the White House, like any Tsar on the Nevsky Prospect in Germany they can't conduct an election without a big casualty list.

It is this sort of want of mass self-control that we are told shows up Indians as unfit for democratic institutions. But, perhaps, we are looking at it the wrong way round.

In the meanwhile, it is indeed comforting to note that Britain is with calm imperturbability getting on with that War Loan conversion business which the Federation of British Industries says is going to mark a turning point in her commercial position.

In fact, says the Federation with satisfaction, if without any malice, of course,

"it is probable that Britain's domestic trade will continue at present substantially unchanged though the situation abroad is likely to grow worse before there can be any permanent improvement."

We find it a little difficult to understand the exact meaning of this. Does it mean that the situation abroad must grow progressively worse, if Britain's own trade position is to grow better. If such is the precedent condition to a full British recovery we have no doubt Providence, as usual, will oblige.

At the same time, we feel sure that India, who, of course, must be on the side of Providence, will do her bit. She has already sent Rs. 75 crores worth of gold, and more is pouring out.

If there should be any slackening, sterling will no doubt, conveniently fall in order to send up the price of gold. Providence moves in a mysterious way its wonders to perform.

It is high time for cool-headed and sane politicians to ask the British Government where it is drifting with respect to its Indian policy.—"The Mahatma."

Well, that's surely not complimentary to all the Liberal leaders, who without exception have been churishing this question for a month past.

A POTENTIAL WOMAN M.P. This caption appears in the Sri Bunder Sabbath Sorrow. We don't know what it means but it suggests there is a new danger in the offing.

"However, one of their members had invited a police officer—(laughter)." We don't think ourselves the police are so very ridiculous. But, of course, it is unusual for a policeman to appear anywhere except as an uninvited guest.

"Will there be two Indians in England's team for Australia? More unlikely things have happened."

Thus the writer of a thing called "The Week's Sport folio" in the "Illustrated Weekly". Being the most likely thing that could happen it has already happened.

The same expert asserts that "it is acknowledged that Indian cricketers require a lot of coaching in the finer points of game before they will be able to take their place in the Test match arena against Australia." Compare this with the views expressed by English newspaper critics, who are able to write without the superiority complex and express an unbiased opinion.

Of course, when you talk of the finer points of cricket, it depends what you mean by "points." It may be 'a propos' to present this "Sports folio" writer with two extracts from the descriptive report of an English critic who revelled in the batting of the Indians at Old Trafford.

"As stroke players the Indians are as superior to Lancashire as Lancashire are superior to them at the canny job of staying there for points."

"Yesterday we saw more fine cutting and driving during any one hour of the day than we had seen on the same field all the season. It was impossible to take one's eyes off the action for fear of missing a beautiful hit."

The fact is that these Indians were taught to play cricket and arrived in England to find that cricket has gone out of fashion, and been replaced by the art of impersonating a stone-wall.

God forbid that the new batch of English coaches, who are coming to India in the cold weather should spoil our good old Indian batting.

The British Railways having been reduced to bankruptcy by inefficient and pig-headed administration, one of their experts, it is rumoured, "may come to India to investigate the reorganisation of Indian railways." We are indeed a long suffering people.

Notes of the Day

No Coercion.

As the Cotton Contract Act of 1922 expires this month, the Bombay Government have devised a new Cotton Bill. But, in view of the strong Swadeshi sentiment prevailing in the entire cotton business in Bombay, the Bill seeks to empower Government to suspend or supersede the Directors of the Cotton Association. Such unnatural control over a trading body is contended by Government and their European supporters to be necessary "to secure free trading in the market." But it is a strange method of securing free trading by holding out a threat of suspension before the Directors or otherwise attempting to coerce them. The entire Indian section of the East India Cotton Association has done well to condemn the new Bill as being a menace to free trade. Government ought to drop this ill-advised measure.

Country League's Self-effacement.

The Behar Country League's protest against the new methods of Sir Samuel Hoare should provide an eye-opener for him. It is good to know sometimes that these Country Leagues are alive and kicking and that they can even be sensible sometimes. But the League suggests that the Government may be pleased to find a via media to solve the difficulty, and incidentally, brings to the notice of the Viceroy that some of the League might be allowed to solve the constitutional question by being allowed to "sit with the Joint Parliamentary Committee, or as members of the next R.T.C." The League also wants an Upper House for Behar and Orissa. Otherwise, the Country League will have no occupation whatever.

That Lloyd's Folly!

The so-called Industrial Housing Scheme continues to be a drag on the finances of the Presidency, which do not show the least sign of any revival. Last year was neither worse nor better than the previous ones, and half the number of rooms continue to remain vacant. If the rooms were properly built and if there were other conveniences at a moderate rent, there is no reason why 7,628 rooms out of a total of 16,208 should have remained unoccupied. It is some satisfaction that the Department is more careful now in regard to rent recovery, and compared to previous years, there is a visible sign of improvement. The establishment charges eat up 12 per cent. of the revenue and we do not see any reason why there should not be any reduction in this direction, for it cost the Department Rs. 84,433 to collect Rs. 6,98,261. The whole thing is a standing memorial to Lord Lloyd and the vaunted efficiency of his schemes.

Unfair Charge.

We do not know what ground the Sind Commissioner has for his statement that Civil Disobedience has given an impetus to crime, unless he means the new series of offences created by the Consolidated Ordinance. But since the increase is only 913, they must be ordinary offences and not even the authority of the Commissioner will induce the public to take him at his word. The Commissioner, however, states that there were other causes also which helped this increase, namely, depression, unemployment and low prices. Though there has been some improvement in the crime statistics, we are told that Sind is second only to Burma in the incidence of crime. In Sind the incidence is 3.29, while in Burma it is 3.83 as against the whole Bombay Presidency's figure of 1.44. There was an enormous drop in the value of the property stolen from Rs. 23,67,174 to Rs. 6,30,634. On the whole there was an appreciable improvement.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Heavy Cost Of Production

(BY MILLWALA)

It was in the year 1926 that I had published a series of articles in the "Chronicle" on the Indian Textile Production and pointed out how difficult it was for Indian cotton mills to keep working under the conditions then in existence. The chief point I wanted to make out was the cost of production which was very high compared with our foreign competitors. I showed then what I meant by the cost of production.

After the publication of these articles and the wide-spread demand for investigation the Government appointed the Noyce Commission, who drew up a questionnaire, which touched almost all the points I had discussed. Recommendations were made by this Commission, most of which were accepted by the Government. Excise duty was repealed, extra import duty imposed on foreign goods, and import duty on mill stores and machinery abolished, all this to give protection to the Indian mills, and what was the result? We are none the better.

INADEQUATE MACHINERY

Again in 1928, in the same journal I drew the attention of the public and the millowners to the fact that there was no change for the better in the management of our mills and no matter what amount of protection was given to us we would be just in the same position as we have been in, all these years. After that extra heavy import duties and even then our millowners are crying for more. Why? What I said in 1928 and 1929 still holds good in 1932. I admit some progress has been made by a few mills. Up-to-date machinery has been installed by a few but there is a very big majority which is still grossly mismanaged.

DEARER IN THE END

Does it not seem rather curious that with cheap raw materials and labour and a ready market near at home, we should still be hopeless? I should be bold enough to say that it is these cheap raw materials and labour that add to the high cost of production. Mr. H. M. Mehta in a letter to the "Times of India" of July 9, says, the cost of mixing for a 20's warp is four

annas per lb. If it is no secret, let him say what cotton he uses, what is the breaking test per lea of 20's warp, what is the actual count spun and what is the net production for spindle for this warp. Then let him say how many pieces per ring frame he employs and how many looms per weaver he has in his own mills. What is the percentage of defective or rejected cloth? Mr. Mehta compares cost of production in Lancashire and Japan with ours. He has travelled far and wide and he has visited many foreign mills. Does he say that his 20's warp is as good as Lancashire's or even Japan's? If so, how is it that, one person cannot attend to two sides of a loom, frame or a weaver to four looms. He has seen a girl in Lancashire working very easily on looms and six. Let Mr. Mehta go into his spinning and weaving departments and observe the number of breakages. It is difficult even for a strong man to look after two looms quite efficiently in our mills. That is because the yarn is bad. So the cheap raw material and labour are dearer in the end.

HEAVY ITEM OF STORES

The total cost of production includes many items, one of the most important of them is the stores, which comprise spare parts, colours, sizing materials, bobbins, shuttles etc. For all these we have to depend upon foreign countries including Japan. The cost of these materials, including freight, commission, interest is high, as quite a good quantity of these have to be kept in stock and import duties will certainly be more than in their country of manufacture.

Out of all the stores consumed practically none is manufactured in India. Things like bobbins which are made are not worth using as they are so poor in quality that they are not economical to use. With so much cheap raw material in hides available it is surprising we cannot make a good driving ball and with so much wood in our jungles we cannot make bobbins or shuttles. Due to the boycott movement forced upon the mills many of them are buying Japanese stores. The cost of stores in Japan or Lancashire will necessarily be much lower. Then, in Ahmedabad and Bombay many millowners have their own business in mill stores etc. or some of their relatives or friends are exclusive suppliers to their mills. It can very well be imagined how much more the mills have to pay! In many cases the stores supplied are the ordinary bazaar quality, the consumption of which is two or three times more than of good or standard qualities. The incidental stoppage due to bad stores means less production and more cost.

WASTE ON CLAY

We must not also forget how much clay we import. The cost of clay is high and to add weight to cloths quite a lot of this is used. Is it absolutely necessary to use so much clay? Merchants do want heavily sized cloth but do the consumers want it? What is the idea in spending money for clay? Is that not a waste? In actual weaving clay does not help for heavily laden weak yarn is the more difficult to weave.

OPERATORS' WAGES

But raw materials and inferior qualities of stores mean more wear and tear and therefore more spare parts or earlier renewal of the machinery is necessary. Added to cheap raw materials and generally bad working conditions of the machinery there is the cheap labour. The labour in textile mills is, I dare say, quite well paid in comparison with any other labour. An ordinary mill hand earns more than a University Graduate and the collective or gross income of a mill hand is much more than that of a petty Government officer. His habits are well known. Holidays and social functions are quite numerous.

INEFFICIENT TECHNICAL STAFF

The technical staff employed by the mills is not quite so efficient, as one should expect after all these years. But here the blame lies more with the employers than with the staff. The conditions of work are so bad that a spinning or weaving master has to be on his legs all throughout the day, doing this and that, so that at the end of the day he is completely exhausted. He gets scarcely any time to improve his knowledge and no encouragement from his superordinates or masters to use all his brains if he is really an intelligent man.

(To Be Continued.)

TAIRSEE TAKES CUDGELS ON BEHALF OF CITY CORPORATION

CHOWRINGHEE JOURNAL ANSWERED

Mr. L. R. Tairsee writes in the "Statesman" under date July 25: To the Editor of the "Statesman". Sir—This day I have seen your leader "In jail on average pay" in your Sunday issue, and coming as it does from you, I am not surprised. No Bombay paper has commented on it, and it is significant that it was reserved for Calcutta, and that too the "Statesman" to sermonise on it. As a member of the Standing Committee, I moved that Dr. Jivraj Mehta be given the leave he is entitled to, and the committee, with one dissentient voice, who did not vote, granted the leave the Doctor had earned.

The Committee did not import any politics in the matter and treated it as an ordinary everyday case. It is you who are seeing politics in it, and no wonder why.

Those who know you, will know what importance to attach to it. Yours, etc., LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE. (The Editor of the "Statesman" appends a footnote to the letter as follows:—We publish this letter gladly as evidence of what is regarded as normal procedure in Bombay, and at the same time congratulate Bombay on its defender.)

KARACHI—MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

Ahmedabad-Bombay-Bellary Route Will Open On October 15

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The following Press communication has been issued:—An Air Mail Service between Karachi and Madras with halts at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Bellary will be introduced with effect from October 15, next.

This Air Mail Service will work in conjunction with the Imperial Airways Karachi-Croydon Air Mail Service. Uninsured ordinary and registered letters, postcards and packets, but not parcels, will be accepted at all post offices for despatch by this service to destinations both in India and abroad on the conditions now in force for the acceptance of such articles for the Delhi-Karachi Air Mail Service.

Air mail correspondence posted in India for transmission by air from Madras, Bellary, Bombay or Ahmedabad to places abroad served by the Imperial Airways Service must be superscribed "India-Egypt", "India-Egypt", "India-England", etc., according to destination, while those intended for despatch by air from Karachi only to westbound destinations, without the intermediary of the Madras-Karachi air service, should be superscribed "Karachi-Iraq", "Karachi-Egypt", "Karachi-England" etc.

CLEAR INDICATION OF ROUTE NECESSARY

Any air mail correspondence received at Madras or any intermediate stages of call for transmission by the Madras-Karachi Air Mail Service which does not bear the prescribed superscription will be liable to be forwarded by the railway route to Karachi although the additional air fee for conveyance by the internal service may have been paid. Unless the route to be followed is clearly indicated the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department can accept no responsibility for errors committed in this respect as the sorters are left without proper guidance as to the senders' intentions in the absence of such indications.

A superscription is also necessary in respect of articles posted in India to inland destinations whether the whole or any portion of the route is to be used. This should be limited to the words "by Madras-Karachi Air Service only". The affixing of the blue air mail label is compulsory in all cases to show that articles are intended for transmission by air.

AIR FEES. The air fee on inland articles for transmission by the Madras-Karachi Air Service will be 2 annas per tola or fraction thereof in addition to the ordinary inland postage and registration fee in the case of registered articles. The full air fee on foreign articles using "both" the Madras-Karachi Air Mail Service and the Imperial Airways Service will be: per ½ oz. 5 annas. India-Iraq 8 " India-Palestine 8 " India-Egypt 8 " India-Any destination in Europe 8 " India-Kenya and Uganda 10 "

LAWYER'S DRESS IN COURT

A Correction

In the report published in our issue of yesterday under the heading "Lawyers may wear white", a mistake has crept in through the "printer's devil." The last word in the report "cap" should read as "coat."

The Magistrate's reply to the application of Mr. Amratlal, solicitor, was that he had no objection to his appearing in white coat. His Worship thus withdrew the objection he had taken, in the case of Mr. Bhimil, solicitor, that lawyers should always appear in court with a black coat.

BARKOOR BILLAVERS CHARITY FUND

No Meeting Held

Sgt. Appoo Dooappa, President and Sgt. H. Dooappa, Vice-President, respectively of the Barkoor Billawars' Charity Fund Bombay, write to state:—

The communication published in the Evening Edition of the "Chronicle", 7th July under the heading "Barkoor Billawars' Charity Fund" for Shree Gokanath Kshethra, Mangalore, is incorrect since the adjourned general meeting of the Barkoor Billawars' Charity Fund referred to therein, has not been held to our knowledge. We therefore inform the members of the said Fund, that the old Office-bearers continue to hold their offices, and are not substituted by the new office-bearers referred to in the communication.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT ON QUEEN'S ROAD

Chevrolet Car Brushes Past Two Cycles And Dashes Against Victoria

The heavy downpour of rain which rendered vehicular traffic difficult coupled with the fact that the screen wiper of a motor car was out of order was responsible for a motor accident which occurred on Queen's Road, Bombay, on Saturday night. The car brushed past two cyclists and dashed against a victoria slightly injuring the driver and badly damaging the victoria. The mudguard and radiator of the motor car were jammed in the collision.

It appears that a Chevrolet motor car No. Y 4942 driven by Mr. Ashton, a European, was being driven along Queen's Road at about 8-15 on Saturday night. It was raining so heavily that even with headlights turned on things were not clearly visible on the road. It was extremely difficult to drive but the fact that the screen wiper which keeps away the water on the screen was out of order rendered the task more difficult. The result was, it is stated, that although the car was being driven at a moderate speed, as the light on the road was blurred due to rain, it brushed past two cyclists and dashed against a victoria. The victoria was thrown off violently to the left but fortunately the two occupants of the victoria escaped unhurt. The driver was slightly injured. Sub-Inspector Hakim attached to Esplanade Police Station is making inquiries in this connection.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Cantonment Board Accountant Committed To Sessions

BELGAUM, By Mail. Jayant Vishnu Havaldar, Accountant of the Belgaum Cantonment Board, was this morning charged under Section 409, I. P. C. by Rao Saheb R. N. Kini, First Class Magistrate, Belgaum Cantonment, with having misappropriated and committed breach of trust in receiving for the Board sums of Rs. 1,400, Rs. 65 and Rs. 200 from contractors, and giving them receipts, but not crediting the amount to the Belgaum Treasury. The accused was committed to the Sessions.—A. P.

TATTOOING AGAINST SNAKE-BITE

Burman Villager's Death

RANGOON, (By Mail.) Recently a professional snake-charmer and tattooer visited Nanyang village in Shwabo district and tattooed four villagers against snake bite. The following day, while the snake-charmer was giving a performance at a funeral in a neighbouring village, he gave a venomous snake to one of the villagers, whom he had tattooed the previous day. The villager was bitten and not waiting to see whether his treatment would be effective or not the snake-charmer disappeared. The villager died that night and the Shwabo police are now searching for the snake-charmer.—A. P.

Science And Human Life

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S ADDRESS AT DACCA

DACCA, July 28. Sir C. V. Raman delivered his Convocation address, speaking extempore, for about half an hour. At the outset he said that he owed to Bengal nearly all the opportunities for research in his career, and felt deeply grateful for the fact that Bengal had shown her appreciation of his work by enrolling him as an honorary graduate of both her universities. He complimented the graduates of the year on their good fortune in having pursued their studies in such agreeable surroundings. So charmed was he with the stately buildings and spacious grounds of the Dacca University that on the occasion of his first visit he suggested to the distinguished scientist, who occupied the chair of Physics at Dacca, that they should exchange appointments. "That there was no response to this suggestion was not surprising for, who would exchange the rural beauties of Dacca for the din and bustle of Bowbazar Street."

In the charm of its environment, Dacca University might rightly be compared with Oxford or Cambridge and he felt there must be a bright future before a University, whose teachers and students could pursue their work without the distractions incidental to the life of a great and populous city.

BENGAL'S FORTUNE

Continuing, Sir C. V. Raman said that Bengal was fortunate in having to-day, as the Chancellor of her two Universities, one whose early interests had been in the field of science. The paths of administrative glory are unfortunate, he said, that many a promising worker has early been lost to science. But the power that administrative authorities wield, if exerted in the interests of science might, he hoped, more than compensate for the loss to science in the field of scholarship.

SCIENCE AND HUMAN LIFE. The rest of Sir C. V. Raman's

address was a survey of the relations between science and human life. He suggested that a false sense of values underlay the common belief that science is justified by its power to create wealth and new comforts or conveniences for humanity. This belief is effectively countered by the fact that science is equally capable of furnishing methods for the destruction of wealth and of multiplying human misery and suffering. The true justification of science lay in its success in opening out a new vision of the universe, in giving us an insight to the origin and development of human life on the earth and, in fact, in its enabling man to perceive himself in his proper relation to the Universe he lived in.

WHAT SCIENCE IS ACHIEVING

The progress of the human race, would, he believed, depend on the success attained in applying the methods of science to the study and control of human activities in all their varieties. Science was opening out new vistas of thought, was creating a new religion and a new philosophy which, he felt sure, would replace beliefs which were not founded on demonstrable truth, but were merely vestiges of man's animal ancestry.—A. P.

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NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM

Why Britain Is Excepted From Tariff Board's
Terms Of Reference

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla regarding the Press Communiqué issued by the Government of India, announcing that the Tariff Board are asked to conduct an urgent enquiry with regard to the recent fall in the price of goods imported from Japan occasioned by the depreciation of the Yen in terms of the Rupee.

When the Committee of the Chamber addressed a telegram to the Government of India on the 29th June, 1932, they urged the necessity for immediate interim action in the nature of special heavy tariffs to counter the position created by the depreciation of the Yen. So far as my Committee have been able to see, all the commercial bodies had stressed the importance of taking urgent action, as delay meant the dumping of more and more of Japanese goods on the market.

GOVT. COMPETENT TO ACT.

Section 3, sub-section V of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, gives power to the Government of India to take immediate action, but, unfortunately, Government, instead of doing this, have referred this matter to the Tariff Board for an immediate report. Government could have taken action themselves, as soon as they had received communications from practically all the commercial bodies, after discussing the question with the deputation which waited on them, it would have saved the delay which has been occasioned by their waiting so long and also by the reference to the Tariff Board.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.
The reference to the Tariff Board specifies the terms of reference, which are among others:

"to report whether cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture are being imported into British India at

such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by the duty imposed on such articles under Part VII of the second schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, to similar articles manufactured in India and if so to consider:

(a) to what extent, if any, the duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture should be increased and whether in respect of all cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture or in respect of plain grey only or others only;

WHY EXCEPT BRITAIN?
My Committee see no reason why these instructions should have reference to goods coming from all countries, excepting Great Britain when the only country against whom complaints have been made at present is Japan. It is the currency of Japan which has depreciated in terms of the Rupee and it is the goods imported from Japan which are dumped more and more here as a result of the depreciation and which come into very strong competition with the articles manufactured in this country. It was to get protection as against all these goods coming from Japan that so many commercial bodies addressed the Government of India.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?
These terms of reference lend colour to the view that it may be intended to introduce a form of Imperial Preference. My Committee have, as the Government are aware, in common with other Indian commercial bodies, opposed Imperial Preference, in any shape or form whatsoever, and it is because of this that they request Government to be pleased to make it clear that the reference of this enquiry to the Tariff Board is concerned only with the competition of Japanese goods with indigenous goods as a result of the depreciation of the Yen.

INDIAN SCHOLARS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES Awards By India Institute Of Die Deutsche Akademie

Dr. Franz Thierfelder, Hon. Secretary, India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, Maximilianstrasse, Munich (Germany) sends the following statement to the press: The India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie has awarded four new scholarships for the academic year 1932/1933 to the following Indian graduate students who are to carry on higher studies in various German Universities:

Breslau University:—Mr. S. K. Saksena, M.A. (Philosophy), Allahabad University, at present teaching in Hindu College, Delhi.

Dresden Engineering University:—Mr. A. K. Ghose, M.Sc. (Chemistry), Lucknow University, at present carrying on research work in connection with Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

Hohenheim Agricultural University:—Mr. Hira Singh, B.Sc. (Agriculture), M.Sc. Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Nurnberg Commercial University:—Mr. Balmukund Piplani, B.Sc. (Commerce), Halley College of Commerce, M.A. (Economics) Punjab University.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following three former scholars of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie have been awarded special scholarships for the academic year 1932/33:

Cologne University:—1. Mr. N. K. Gnarpure, M.A., LL.B., formerly Lecturer in German language in the Ferguson College and New English School, Poona.

Stuttgart Engineering University:—2. Mr. Jitendra Nath Mukherji, Chemical Engineer (College of Engineering and Technology of Bengal), Jadavpur.

Jena University:—3. Mr. D. G. Londhe, M.A., formerly Lecturer in Philosophy, Raja Ram College, Kolapur, and Research Fellow, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner.

Among the scholars of India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie who are now enjoying scholarships for the academic year 1931/1932, to afford further facilities and to enable them to finish their studies (for Doctorate), the following will continue to receive their scholarships in a modified form for the Winter Semester of 1932 (i.e. till January 1933):

Cologne University:—Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.B. (Calcutta), formerly House Surgeon, Carmichael Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

Hannover Engineering University:—Mr. B. S. Srikantam, D.Sc. (Dacca University), Mr. R. K. N. Iyengar, B.E. (Mysore University), Mr. R. K. Dutta Roy, M.Sc., formerly Research Chemist, Fuel Economy Department, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur.

Karlsruhe Engineering University:—Mr. Karmadwar Dutt, B.Sc. (Calcutta) and B.Sc. in Engineering (Rangoon University), Munich Engineering University:—Mr. H. K. Ogale, L.M.E., formerly Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Mr. Chittaranjan Barot, M.Sc. (Calcutta) formerly Research Scholar, Department of Applied Chemistry, College of Science and Technology, Calcutta University.

Munich University:—Miss Dr. Maitreyee Bose, M.B. (Calcutta) House Surgeon, Chittra Ranjan Seva Sadan Noman's Hospital, Calcutta and Mr. B. B. Mundhe Veterinary Surgeon and Sanitary Inspector, Bombay.

Stuttgart Engineering University:—Mr. Narayan Ch. Chatterjee, M.Sc. formerly Demonstrator in Physics, Benares Hindu University.

Tubingen University:—Mr. K. A. Bhatta, Professor of Sanskrit, Vidyasankar College, Ceylon.

While welcoming Indian scholars to German institutions of higher learning, we wish to emphasise the fact that it is very desirable that they finish their studies in their respective fields, before leaving India and come to Germany for higher studies only. This will be economical and advantageous for them.

Indian students desirous of carrying on higher studies in Germany, before leaving India, should acquire sufficient knowledge of German so that they will be able

to follow the lectures of professors in German language. We have noticed that in many cases Indian students, owing to lack of German language lose a semester. It is desirable that Indian students should come to Germany, at least two or three months before the beginning of a semester (which begins in October and May), so that they will be able to make an intensive study of German language and adjust to their new environments. Climate of Germany is much colder than that of India and we think that it would be wise for Indian students to come to Germany in August, or September, so that they will not find the climate very trying and gradually accustom themselves to the rigors of winter weather.

Owing to ignorance about German educational institutions and educational systems, Indian students often assist in staying in big German cities such as Berlin, Munich etc. We strongly advise Indian students to go to universities and technical institutions located in small towns in Germany, where they will find life more congenial and living less expensive. There are world renowned universities—Heidelberg, Jena, Göttingen, Freiburg, Tübingen, Marburg, Bonn and others—which are located in beautiful small towns. Some of these universities have the most renowned German scholars as professors.

Those who wish to carry on higher studies and special research, should in advance make arrangements for it. They must not expect that they will at once get an opportunity to work under the most famous German professors who are extremely busy and who have a very large waiting list of exceptionally able young scholars from many countries. These renowned professors cannot afford to take an ordinary graduate student who does not understand German in his laboratory as a research worker. India should send her very best scholars to Germany who will be able to make the best use of the facilities in Universities and institutions of higher learning in Germany and thus become credit to Germany and India.

We receive many applications from Indian students for free tuition, scholarships, loan and paying work etc. We wish to make it clear that India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie does not extend any financial help except our announced scholarships. In Germany there is no possibility of part-time work for foreign students who may receive opportunities for practical experience in factories, provided they know German language and definite arrangements are made in advance.

Those who wish to secure Doctorate from a German University, they must realise that there is no short cut for receiving such recognition. It will require knowledge of German language and must finish required studies and pass necessary examinations and produce a thesis on certain subjects to be approved by his professors. It may be safe to suggest, that Indian graduates of exceptional ability may finish their work after four semesters or two years and others will require four years or longer according to their ability. We wish to emphasise again that it will be less expensive for Indian students if they finish their studies in India, before leaving for Germany for higher studies.

We shall be pleased to supply information to serious Indian scholars who may communicate with us.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MILL WORKERS

A Complaint From Kadi

ALLAHABAD, July 30. The Textile Labour Association has received a complaint alleging that the operatives of the 'Laxmi Cotton Mill of Kadi in Baroda State were assaulted by the agent of the Mill, Spinning Master and the motor driver of the agent, when they approached them to demand their wages, which they had not received for the last three fortnightly instalments.

Five operatives were, it is said, seriously injured in consequence. The Labour Association has filed a criminal complaint against all the three persons.—A. P.

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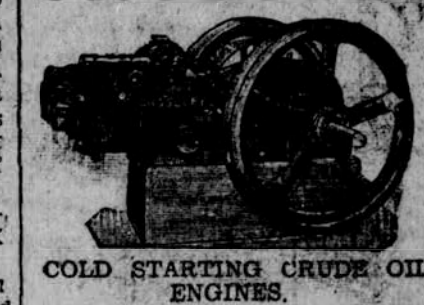
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PICKETING IN BOMBAY

Five Volunteers Sentenced

BOMBAY, Saturday.
A C.I.D. officer was prevented yesterday by two Congress volunteers from going into the firm of Ratanchand Javerchand at Champa Chally. They were then arrested by the officer.

The accused were placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of dissuading customers from going into the shop, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D., in his evidence stated that the firm of Ratanchand Javerchand was picketed for the last one week. Witness went there yesterday when he was told by the accused not to go in. He then arrested them.

The accused pleaded guilty. A similar sentence was passed on another Congress volunteer, who was arrested yesterday evening in front of the firm of Ratanchand Motichand.

Two more persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. They were arrested in front of Whiteaways.

Joseph Baptista Memorial Cottage Fund

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Fund held on 14th inst. the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the managing committee of the Joseph Baptista Memorial Cottage Fund hand over to the Nasik Cottage Co-operative Sanatoria Society Ltd., the amount collected, after deducting expenses, viz., Rs. 1,808-0-6 on the condition that the Society utilize this amount for building a Cottage called The Joseph Baptista Memorial Cottage and to defray the balance required from the Society's Funds, as agreed in their letter dated 28-6-1932."

"The Managing Committee to hereby dissolved."

In accordance with above Mr. Stephen de Mello, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, of Joseph Baptista Memorial Cottage Fund handed over on the 23rd July 1932, the net amount in hand namely Rs. 1,808-0-6 along with Account Books and all relevant papers to the Honorary Secretary, Nasik, Catholic Co-operative Sanatoria Society Ltd.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Pending German Elections

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 30.

Money throughout the week continued superabundant and it was difficult to find employment for half per cent.

Forty million sterling Treasury Bills offered for tender were placed at the lowest rate in history averaging just over ten shillings per cent. The Stock Exchange was quiet pending German elections and holiday here on Monday.

Nevertheless, steady undertone prevailed throughout. Practically all commodity markets were closed.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PROV. CO-OP. INSURANCE SOCIETY

Directors' Report Adopted At Annual Meeting

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Insurance Society Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Society, Bakhshani Lane, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. H. L. Kadi presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1932 stated: The Society enlisted 275 new members during the year, the total number of members at the end of the year was 392.

During the year 310 proposals were received for assurances

amounting to Rs. 2,34,050 out of which 288 proposals resulted in Policies assuring the sum of Rs. 2,07,200 and the rest were either declined, postponed or awaiting completion.

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Society is 390 assuring in all the sum of Rs. 2,49,700.

There were no claims during the year.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman explained that they proposed to extend the scope of the society by introducing certain amendments in the bye-laws whereby the Society could accept proposals for insurance for larger amounts than Rs. 2,000 and could canvass in other parts of India as well.

The report was adopted and retiring officials were re-elected.



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TIME TO CEASE WRANGLES

And Close Up The Ranks To Meet The Common Danger That Faces The Country

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The inevitable seems now to have happened. According to the London correspondent of the "Times of India," whose cable is published in that journal this morning (Saturday), there is disunity in the Cabinet on India. Sir Samuel Hoare's colleagues, or some of them, including the Prime Minister, are, as I anticipated from the beginning, in disagreement with his proposals to scrap the Conference method and we are told the Premier will take the leading part next week, when the Cabinet meets "in securing the resumption of smooth working of the machinery of consultation, not allowing mere expedition to overtake more essential considerations."

LONG ROPE FOR HOARE.

Mr. MacDonald and those who are likely to act with him in trying to bring about a modification of the new Hoare Plan are, no doubt, impressed by the refusal of their Liberal friends to co-operate further in the work of constitution-making and realise, if Sir Samuel Hoare does not, that the idea of attempting to foist a reform scheme on India in the teeth, not only of Nationalist opposition, but the hostility of the Moderate elements which have hitherto been the backbone of the Government's strength in India, is a futility which demands some speedy remedy.

They gave the Secretary of State a long rope, and if he was not as yet hanged himself, he has certainly hanged the Government's chances, slight as they were, of being able to tell the world that, they have given India a constitution which has been hammered out in consultation with Indian representatives, and which has the approval and assent of the moderate and stable elements in the country. They have now realised that Sir Samuel is not to be trusted.

WHICH IS ABSURD.

The "Times of India's" London correspondent says Sir Samuel Hoare has been "seeking to reconcile the desirability of speeding up the work of reforms with the eagerness of Indians for the method of full consultation" and "this has been done by substituting Conference with the Joint Select Committee for a full session of the Round Table Conference in order to meet the wishes of a section of Conservatives in the House of Commons, who demand that Parliament must have the initiative."

The meaning of this, if it has any meaning and is not mere verbiage, is that, to meet the views of one set of people Sir Samuel Hoare has discarded the procedure they favoured in order to meet the views of another set of people, who demand quite a different procedure, which, as Euclid would have said, is absurd. It is curious, however, that the apologists for Whitehall seem to think that, any sort of absurdity will be swallowed in this country, if it is wrapt up in specious and pompous phraseology.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

If Whitehall has not realised the full meaning and implications of the Liberal revolt, Mr. MacDonald may as well leave things alone,

and let Sir Samuel Hoare go his own way, and he will, at least, save himself the ordeal of having to face a Die-Hard revolt in Westminster instead of a Liberal revolt in India.

Sir Samuel Hoare, if he chooses to take a strong hand and make a fight for his position, can make things extremely uncomfortable for the Premier. If it comes to an actual trial of strength, it remains to be seen who will have to quit. Sir Samuel, who will have behind him the solid support of Mr. Winston Churchill and his cohorts of Die-Hards and, probably, the sympathy, at least, of the rest of the Tory Party, or Mr. MacDonald, who can count on Lord Irwin and Lord Sankey, but otherwise has nothing but the moral strength of his position as the Premier of a National Government and the prestige he has managed to acquire as the only man who can save Britain and Europe from economic disaster.

DIE-HARDS' AIM.

The "Times" cable suggests that even Mr. MacDonald has not understood the meaning of the Liberal revolt. If he thinks that nothing more is required than to "secure the resumption of smooth working of the machinery of consultation, not allowing mere expedition to overtake more essential considerations," he is, of course, gravely mistaken. Sir Samuel Hoare's object is to give Parliament the initiative.

Mr. Randolph Churchill, expressing the view of his father says, "Once more Parliament has resumed authority over the administration, but we must be vigilant," meaning to say that any attempt to weaken this authority or to take away the initiative from Parliament will be strongly resented and sternly resisted by the powerful Tory group that his father represents. Now, what does this mean? It means three things: First, that the Churchill party are determined that the initiative shall remain with Parliament. Second, that Parliament must be the authority to consider and decide ultimately the kind of reform India is to have. Thirdly, that Parliament is to retain its paramount authority over the administration in India.

A PALE SHADOW.

The last is, of course, the most important, though the first two are absolutely contrary to the "method of full consultation," which the correspondent says, Sir Samuel is anxious to retain, as understood by the Liberals. It means that the Churchill party are definitely and uncompromisingly opposed to anything like genuine responsibility at the Centre, and it has a strong bearing on the merits and the implications of the scheme which Sir Samuel proposes presently to lay before Parliament. That scheme is, we now know, one for the introduction of Provincial Autonomy as an instalment to be followed at some undefined date by the establishment of a Federal Constitution.

We do not know how far the kind of Provincial Autonomy that will ultimately emerge will fulfil the ideas held in India of Provincial Autonomy, but I am inclined to think, having

ing regard to the present constitution of Parliament, that by the time the Joint Parliamentary Committee and subsequently, the House of Commons and afterwards the House of Lords have finished with the Bill, the Provincial Autonomy to be given will be a pale shadow of the genuine article enclosed in a steel frame bristling with safeguards and reserved powers.

NO CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

But assuming that the Provincial Autonomy ultimately enacted is something akin to genuine self-government in the Provinces, it is as certain as the night follows the day, that the Central Responsibility to be conferred subsequently in the Federal Scheme, while the present Tory domination of the House of Commons lasts, will not amount to more than about ten per cent. of control of the essential departments of Government. Not only will responsibility at the Centre be long deferred but, when it is finally given, it will be so limited and safeguarded as to retain the authority over the administration of India, which the Churchill party—and I think, the majority of the rest of the Tories—shall not be surrendered.

MACDONALD'S TASK.

If Mr. MacDonald wants to win back the sympathy, support and co-operation of the Liberals, he must: (1) restore the method of full consultation, based on the principle of settlement by agreement; (2) undertake to introduce at an early date a Bill establishing Provincial Autonomy and Central Responsibility simultaneously; and (3) make it clear, both in the case of Provincial Autonomy and Central Responsibility, that there is going to be a genuine and a definite transfer of the administration of the country to the hands of ministers responsible to the Indian Legislatures.

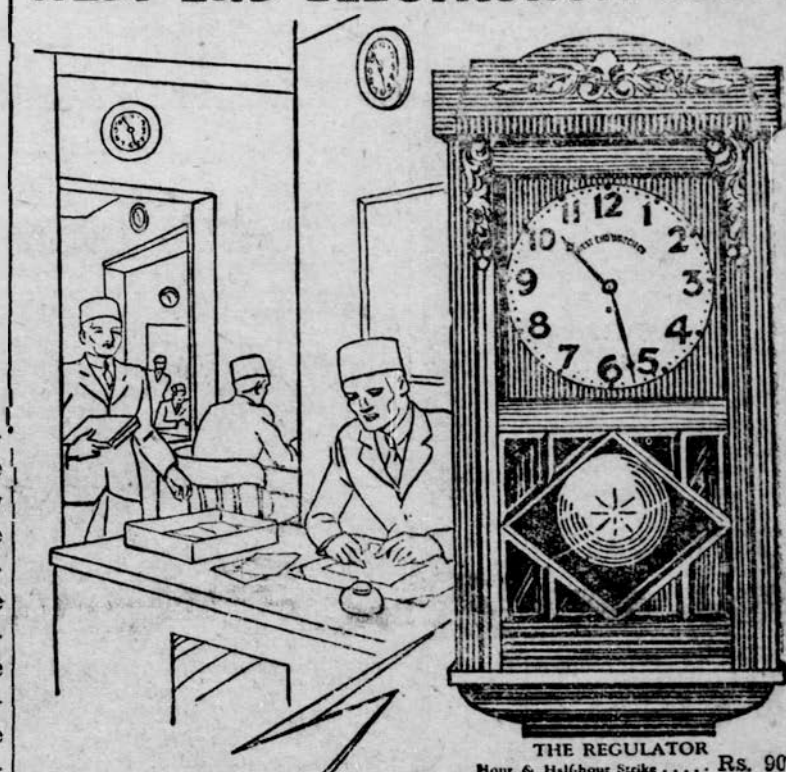
But Mr. MacDonald will not be able to do this, because the dominant group in the Tory Party have made up their minds that it shall not be done, and Mr. MacDonald is not strong enough to fight them. So he will smother us with a profusion of high-sounding phrases and assurances, which will have the appearance of but will not be, in fact, pledges, and resort to some sort of tinkering with the method of procedure in the hope of luring back the revolting Liberals to co-operation, and thus tiding over the difficulty.

HOARE CONFIDENT.

I take the view, though I may be wrong, that Sir Samuel Hoare does not think he is in much of a difficulty. He does not take the Liberal revolt very seriously. That is quite clear from his last speech in Parliament. He would like to have their co-operation, but it is not essential. He honestly believes that he has a substantial body of opinion behind him, represented by the communalists and others with whom he has been in negotiation. And he has something else up his sleeve, or thinks, he has which he expects to take the wind out of the sails of all opposition to his plans. But I cannot be more definite about that at present.

One thing is a little significant.

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ant. I do not regard Dr. Moonje as a person of much importance and, I have no doubt, that he has far over-stepped the limits of his instructions from the Hindu Mahasabha, if he ever had any, in the amazing statement published two days ago. But it seems obvious that the situation in Whitehall and surrendered to the force of circumstances, in the hope of obtaining some communal advantages.

THE SUPREME QUESTION.

However that may be, I believe, I have correctly described the situation as it exists,—not, perhaps, as fully as possible, because I have not the space,—and accurately estimated the probable trend of events in the future. The supreme question remains and should be considered in the light of this new orientation that presents itself. Are Indians going to prolong the spectacle of the country as a cockpit of squabbling communities and groups, or is there to be a genuine move towards unity in the face of a prospect of a British decision, out of which no group or community is likely to get what it wants and which will doom the country to remain under the heel of Parliament for an indefinite period?

The time to cease these unseemly wrangles and scrambles for communal and group advantages has surely come now, when the whole country is in danger of losing everything. There is much more to say and I shall resume the discussion of what I conceive to be the great and supreme consideration on which the country should concentrate, in my next article.

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RELIGION IN RUSSIA**Believers On The Decline****OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA AGAINST FAITHS**

All forms of organised religion in Russia to-day are struggling for survival under very unfavourable circumstances. History abounds in instances when Governments have endeavoured to make particular churches or forms of faith predominant. But the Soviet regime in Russian is the first long-lived and important Government that is not only indifferent but definitely and impartially hostile to all religions, that considers them all as varied forms of "opium for the people."

So, while Soviet citizens are constitutionally guaranteed the right to profess "any religion or none," the potent propaganda, writes the Moscow, correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" machine of the ruling Communist party is turned with all its force against religion of any kind, and a whole series of factors in modern Soviet life: social, intellectual, economic and administrative, tends to reduce the number of believers, especially among the younger generation.

CHURCHES.

Any visitor to Russia can see that a substantial number of churches in the larger cities, such as Moscow and Leningrad, are still open and functioning, and on great Russian Church holidays, such as Easter, the services are crowded. There is, therefore, no interdiction of public worship. But in the struggle for influence between religion and atheism the scales are weighted in favour of the latter in a score of ways.

Since 1929, for instance, teaching in the schools must be not only non-religious but definitely and vigorously anti-religious. Teachers who cannot conscientiously give such instruction are liable to dismissal. While no religious books and only a handful of religious publications, with strictly limited circulations, are published in the Soviet Union, every book store, especially on the eve of religious holidays, has a large display of anti-religious pamphlets, and several magazines and newspapers with such titles as "Godless," "Atheist," "Anti-Religious Agitator," "Atheist at the Work-bench," are published in large quantities and are devoted to attacking religion. References to religion in the daily press are invariably disparaging. The theatre and the cinema are encouraged to show productions with an anti-religious moral. Disrespect for religion is as much a guiding principle with the Soviet censor as the contrary would be with censors in most other countries.

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PARIAHS.**

The priest, rabbi, mullah, or minister of any faith is a social and economic pariah under the Soviet Constitution. That he cannot vote is a matter of small moment, but under present conditions the refusal of the right to hold a food card, the exclusion from the benefits of the system of Soviet social legislation, the exclusion of his children (Russian priests are usually married) from the higher schools and universities represent serious deprivations. Formally the religious layman is not subject to any disabilities. But the profession of any religious faith is, of course, a bar to admission to the ranks of the Communist party or its junior organisation the Union of Communist Youth. And more and more the road to posts of power and responsibility, to a desirable career, lies through these organisations. All the highest offices in the State political and economic administration are reserved for Communists. The result of this is that the religious man in practice, labours under discriminations not dissimilar to those which were imposed on Dissenters in England during the seventeenth and eighteenth century as regards exclusion from public office.

EVIDENT DECLINE.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that religion in Russia is in a state of evident decline, so far as the number of its adherents is concerned. There is a continual visible process of closing churches, tearing them down or converting them to secular uses. This is supposed to be done only when the congregation is too poor and weak to support the church, and there is a Government commission, headed by Mr. Smidovich, assistant to President Kalinin, which is empowered to examine complaints against arbitrary actions of local authorities in the matter of closing churches. That the will of the congregation is

not always scrupulously regarded when the active Young Communists of a district want a church building for a club-house or when the city authorities want to clear a space for other building is quite probable. But on the whole the diminution in the number of churches corresponds with the decline in the number of believers and does not excite the visible dissatisfaction that would probably have been elicited a few years ago.

ORTHODOX AND EVANGELICAL.

The acting Patriarch of the Orthodox Church is the Metropolitan Sergei. Unlike one or two of his predecessors who were selected after the death of the Patriarch Tikhon in 1925 and subsequently removed from office, he has been quite complaisant in his relations with the Soviet Government and came out with a statement to the effect that there was no persecution of religion in Russia at the height of the campaign waged by some Western Churches on this subject in the winter of 1929-30. It is doubtful whether conditions will ever permit the election of a new full-fledged Patriarch.

A dissident group within the Orthodox Church, the so-called Living Church, carries on under the leadership of an ecclesiastic named Vedenky, who is somewhat more modernist in his political and theological views than are most of the Orthodox leaders. This group controls the sole institute of religious instruction which is now functioning in Russia, a seminary with about fifty students. Its popular influence is not, however, very great.

Evangelical groups in Russia, such as Baptists, Evangelical Christians, and Seventh Day Adventists, were better qualified to hold their own in the face of a hostile governmental attitude than was the formerly State-supported Orthodox Church. They have been hard hit and have suffered considerable curtailment of influence as a result of the Soviet new law on religion, promulgated in 1929, which forbade churches to carry on any kind of educational, recreational, or benevolent work, and practically limited their functions to the conducting of public worship.

CAUTIOUS.

Similar powerful anti-religious influences are at work among the Jewish and Mohammedan citizens of the Soviet Union. During the first years of the Revolution the Soviet authorities were cautious in offending the religious susceptibilities of the Mohammedans, and Moslem Communists were not subjected to overclose scrutiny as regards their religious practices. Now, however, the situation has changed. In the Mohammedan regions of the Caucasus and Central Asia a Soviet intelligentsia has developed, more families with Marx than with Mohammed and more interested in the works of Lenin than in the Koran.

There is a continual exodus of priests from the Orthodox Church, because formal apostasy opens up for the priest a chance of Soviet employment, and for his children admission to the higher schools. There seems every likelihood that the present crumbling of religious institutions in Russia will proceed at an even accelerated pace in the future, because, quite apart from organised atheistic propaganda, the temper of the present age in Russia is materialistic and quite unmystical. The sweeping Soviet programmes of industrial building and development of the country's natural resources have given the youth interests and habits of thinking that are far removed from religion.

BELIEVERS.

At the present time the believers who still attend the Russian churches fall roughly into two classes: those who have retained a cherished traditional faith, and those who are sufficiently strongly predisposed to religion to uphold it in the face of very strong social currents that are moving in the opposite direction. As the older generation of traditional believers dies off the churches and religious bodies will obviously have to rely for recruits on the individuals who are prepared to swim against the tide. Russian history, with the uncommon stubbornness of some of its dissenting movements, gives promise that such individuals will always exist. But present indications are that they will not be very numerous. The contours of the new Soviet civilisation and social order, as they appear to-day, are atheistic, materialistic, practical, concrete.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

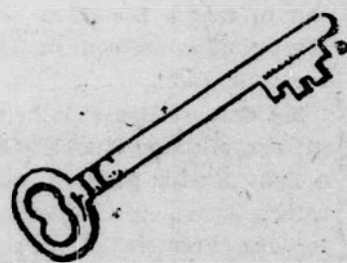
FIRST PRIZE
Rs. 1,200

SECOND PRIZE
Rs. 200

THIRD PRIZE
Rs. 100

And Twenty Consolation Prizes

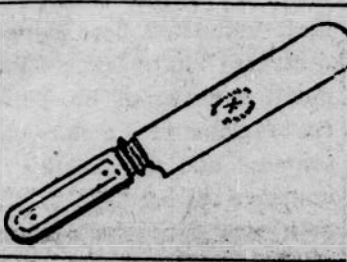
Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents



1 ...nowledge



2 ...ympathy



3 ...indness



4 ...ale



5 ...ire



6 ...atter



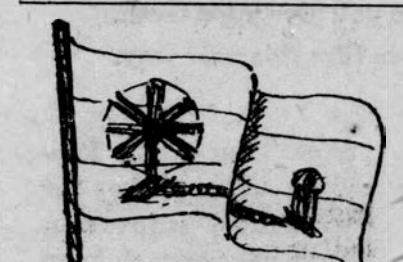
7 ...izard



8 ...avour



9 ...are



10 ...light



11 ...ough



12 ...andy



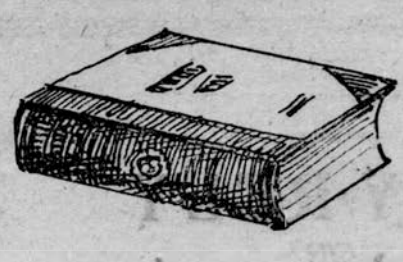
13 ...neeze



14 ...usky



15 ...aper



16 ...ase

NAME

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RULES AND CONDITIONS

- 16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent these objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.
- SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.
- After you have filled in your Form, write your name and the full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—
THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins

instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than 16th AUGUST

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

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The Consulting Actuary, Mr. G. S. Marathey in his Report dated 21st May 1932 says:—

1. "YOUR SOCIETY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE MANAGED WITH THE SAME DEGREE OF ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY AND WATCHFULNESS IN THE FUTURE AS HAS BEEN DONE HITHERTO...."
2. "YOUR SOCIETY MAY, IN CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, ADVANCE THE REPUTATION OF INDIA IN ITS OWN ESTIMATION AS WELL AS IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE WORLD, IN THE MATTER OF LIFE ASSURANCE, WHICH IS THE LIFE-SPRING OF ALL ACTIVE ENTERPRISE IN THE FIELD OF NATIONAL FINANCE, AND SET OUR NATION ON THE WAY TO RAPID ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR WHICH IT HAS BEEN LONG WAITING....."

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

October	New York, July 30.	6.00
December		6.16
January 1933		6.25
March 1933		6.39
Middling Spot		6.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	New York, July 30.	5.97
October		6.12
Middling Spot		5.87

LONDON SILVER.

Silver:—Market	London, July 30.	17-3/16
Spot		17-1/4
Forward		

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£5/17/5
-----------------------	---------

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans	0-1/2
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	0-5/8
Bank Bills, 3 months	1-41/64
Bank Bills, 6 months	1-27/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2-1/2
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	2-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 13	115
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	115
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6-3/4
National Bank of India	40
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	99-7/8
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	50
Indian Stock 3 per cent	69-3/4
Sterling Loan	81-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent	102-1/2
Sterling Loan	101-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-1/2

LONDON METALS.

Market was closed.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE

Details Of Reduction

The Bureau report issued on the 8th July by the Washington Department of Agriculture on the acreage of cotton under cultivation on July 1st indicated a decrease of 9.5 per cent. The following table gives details by states with comparisons:—

	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Virginia	77	71	91	89
North Carolina	1,261	1,342	1,656	1,916
South Carolina				
Florida	1,773	1,970	2,191	2,273
Georgia	2,969	3,452	3,906	3,818
Missouri	96	120	122	99
Alabama	3,079	3,421	3,789	3,727
Tennessee	1,063	1,119	1,250	1,147
Mississippi	3,743	4,063	4,290	4,223
Louisiana	1,771	1,963	2,142	2,135
Texas	14,192	15,769	17,523	18,229
Oklahoma	3,052	3,429	4,099	4,430
Arkansas	3,494	3,602	3,996	3,933
New Mexico				

xico	114	119	134	132
Arizona	114	178	215	227
California	124	194	273	319
Other States	13	16	19	19
Total	37,290	41,189	46,078	47,067

From these figures it will be found that the decrease in Texas amounts to 1,577,000 acres, in Georgia 493,000, in Oklahoma 377,000, in Alabama 342,000, in Mississippi 326,000, in S. Carolina 197,000, in Louisiana 197,000, in Arkansas 108,000, in N. Carolina 81,000 and in Tennessee 56,000 acres.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T London on Berlin	14.30
T T London on Amsterdam	8.72
T T London on Brussels	25.30
T T London on Madrid	43.50
T T London on Milan	69.00
T T London on Paris	13.02
T T London on Prague	82.59
T T London on New York	118.25
(Closing Rate)	3.50-5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 30.	3.50-7/8
Demand Bills	

Passing Show In Cotton Markets

BETTER FEELING IN WALL-STREET
Outlook Full Of Perplexities But Constructive

Bombay, July 28.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

In spite of its narrow fluctuations the week has been characterised by a steadiness which has been quite remarkable in face of almost ideal weather and persistent selling, generally credited to Government sources in America. Although this selling has been widely reported we have not seen any explanation as to why it should have made its somewhat sudden and determined appearance. Possibly the Farm Board and their close allies, the Co-operative Societies, have changed their minds—the phenomenon is not entirely the prerogative of the feminine species in the human race—but no one appears to be very sure about it. Meanwhile, however, the selling is in direct opposition to the announced policy of both the Farm Board and the Co-operatives. All we can say is that our Liverpool agents pass on to us advices they have received from America to the effect that the Farm Board, having undertaken to give the proceeds of 500,000 bales to the Red Cross, are proceeding to sell this quantity from the 650,000 bales they are at liberty to sell after the 1st August. If this is so it would appear that the major portion of this cotton must by now have been sold and, meanwhile, the Trade should be thankful that the Farm Board's interest in charity is not more widespread.

BUREAU REPORT.

Private pointers to the first Bureau due for publication on the 8th August are not yet being issued but it is being assumed that the warm dry weather of the last fortnight has been unfavourable for the wheat and in consequence likely to be a wide range of private estimates as it is becoming increasingly difficult to place the possibility of weevil damage in correct perspective among crop factors. It is, in fact, impossible to do so as a change in weather can alter

materially the whole outlook, and the market meanwhile appears to be awaiting the authoritative announcement of the Department of Agriculture before making up its mind on the question of supply.

WALL STREET MARKET.

A helpful factor has recently been the rather better feeling on Wall Street. During the first week of this month Chase National Bank scrip was quoted at 19. U. S. Steel at 22 1/2 and Anaconda Copper at 3. Quotations at the close of yesterday were Chase at 27 1/2, Steel at 27 1/2 and Anaconda at 4 7/8 representing advances of respectively 44 per cent, 22 per cent and 62 per cent. American sentiment, as reflected in Wall Street, has a very important bearing on the cotton market and the better feeling noticeable during the last few weeks has undoubtedly induced some of the short covering which has helped to offset Co-operative selling. In addition the Trade has recently been a steady buyer and in view of the depressed condition of the textile industry in so many countries it is not an unreasonable assumption to suppose that considerably increased trade buying would follow even a slight strengthening of confidence in the general outlook. For some time we have maintained that now, when so many of the causes of the depression are known, conferences cannot be held and Governments plan the monetary layout for a revival without eventually setting the machine in motion. Cheaper and still cheaper interest rates will sooner or later force money into industry, and when once confidence begins to be restored, the rest is comparatively simple.

CONSTRUCTIVE STAND

The outlook in cotton is still, and particularly so in view of continued good weather, full of perplexities but there is such a time we have maintained that now, when so many of the causes of the depression are known, conferences cannot be held and Governments plan the monetary layout for a revival without eventually setting the machine in motion. Cheaper and still cheaper interest rates will sooner or later force money into industry, and when once confidence begins to be restored, the rest is comparatively simple.

likely to be recorded during August.

In Bombay a firm undertone is still in evidence. There is never sufficient selling to embarrass the market and, generally, enough buying to give the impression of reasonable solidity. That the buying is principally speculative does not disturb the outlook so long as America remains steady. Nevertheless, we think, the fact of a not altogether satisfactory technical position should be noted. Ready cotton stocks continue to accumulate both in Bombay and upcountry but the absence of any desire to force sales is still sufficiently well marked to make the actual cotton position a steady rather than an adverse influence. Again there is more than a little dependence being placed on steady Americans; to that extent, both the forward and ready markets are vulnerable unless a lead in the desired direction comes from New York.

PROLONGED RAINS.

Monsoon progress has been somewhat irregular. The late start of the monsoon proper has led to somewhat prolonged rains in the Omra districts where a break is now needed. On the other hand in the United Provinces rainfall has been too local and irregular for conditions to be satisfactory. On the whole however, it seems to us that, although the crop looks like being later than normal, general conditions are such that a satisfactory outturn can be obtained. Too much rain at the beginning of the season delays work and often necessitates replanting but it makes for excellent soil conditions later, during the growing period. Export enquiry is small and is likely to remain so until encouraged by a more attractive parity relative to foreign cotton.

IRAQ AND THE LEAGUE

LONDON, July 29.

A formal request that Iraq should be admitted to the League of Nations has been made by Nuri Pasha, Irak Prime Minister, through the British Foreign Office, and Sir John Simon has asked the Secretary-General to place the request on the agenda of the September meeting of the League Assembly.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 30.
Falkenfeld, Gothvin, Hamburg.
Vasna, Partmige, Busrah.
Kenya, Miller, Durban.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, July 31.
Moncalieri, Antoni, Trieste.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 30.
Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
S.S. Falkenfelds:—The L. Ed ward Ltd. steamer Falkenfelds arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 140 passengers.

S.S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Moncalieri sailed yesterday from Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 30.
S.S. Chinkoa; Agents: M.M. & Co. from Mouleim:—1010 bags paddy, 21415 bags rice, 8 pieces teak squares, 10185 pieces teak small stuff, 573 pieces teak posts, 317 pieces teak planks, 7274 pieces teak scantlings.
From Rangoon:—4337 bags rice, 68 pieces teak planks, 1750 pieces teak scantlings, 100 bags chola, 300 bags pig.
From Cannanore:—152 bags coconuts, 220 pieces scantlings.
S.S. Ebnat; Agents: M.M. & Co. from Colombo:—23 cases cigarettes, 5 bales wasted yarn.
S.S. Nirvana; Agents: M.M. & Co. from Rangoon:—15547 bags rice, 100 bags beans, 100 bags millet, 600 bags pig lead, 52 bars silver, 63092 pieces teak scantlings, 1857 pieces teak planks, 730 pieces teak squares, 2002 pieces teak boards, 267 pieces teak posts.
From Tuticorin:—600 bales cotton.
From Cochin:—170 cases tea, 41 bundles coir rope, 1471 bundles coir yarn.
From Calcut:—2610 bags co-

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coconuts, 55 jottas coir yarn, 16 bags ginger, 14 cases soap. From Colombo:—200 cylinders coconut oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 30.
S.S. City of Calcutta, for Liver pool:—4 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd; 660 bags groundnuts T.S. Thadani & Sons; 1800 bag myrabolam, H Bhagvandas & Co.
S.S. City of Eastbourne, for Dunkirk:—3540 bags groundnuts K Devchand & Co; 1977 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.
S.S. Moncalieri, for Jaffa:—2 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
S.S. Madras Maru, for Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S.S. Bengal Maru, for Kobe:—203 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 40 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Moji:—400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—27 bundles sardalwood, A H Parry & Co.

